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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"
That is what the vision said.

In his chamber all alone,
Kneeling on the floor of stone,
Prayed the monk in deep contrition
For his sins of indecision,
Praying for greater self-denial,
In temptation and in trial:
It was noonday by the dial,
And the monk was all alone.

Suddenly, as if it lightened,
An unwonted splendor brightened
All within him and without him
In that narrow cell of stone;
And he saw the blessed vision
Of our Lord, with light Elysian
Like a vesture wrapped about him,
Like a garment round him thrown.

Not as crucified and slain,
Not in agonies of pain,
Not with bleeding hands and feet,
Did the monk his Master see;
But as in the village street,
In the house or harvest field,
Hale and lame and blind he healed,
When he walked in Galilee.

In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshipping, adoring,
Knelt the monk in rapture lost.
Lord, he thought, in heaven that reignest,
Who am I that thus thou deignest
To reveal thyself to me?
Who am I, that from the center
Of thy glory, thou shouldst enter
This poor cell, my guilt to see?

Then amid his exaltation,
Loud the convent-bell appalling,
From its belfry, calling, calling,
Rang through court and corridor,
With persistent iteration
He had never heard before.

It was now the appointed hour
When alike, in shine or shower,
Winter's cold, or summer's heat,
To the convent portals came,
All the blind and the lame,
All the beggars of the street,
For their daily dole of food
Dealt them by the brotherhood;
And their almoner was he,
Who upon his heated brain
Wrapped in silent ecstasy
Of divinest self-surrender,
Saw the vision and the splendor.

Deep distress and hesitation
Mingled with his adoration;
Should he go, or should he stay?
Should he leave the poor to wait,
Hungry, at the convent gate,
Till the vision passed away?
Should he slight his heavenly guest,
Slight this visitant celestial,
For a crust of ragged bread,
Beggars at the convent gate?
Would the vision there remain?
Would the convent bell then cease?

Then a voice within his breast
Whispered, audibly and clear,
As if to the outward ear:
"He who feeds the hungry heart
Leave unto thy Lord the rest!"

Straightway to his feet he started,
And with longing look intent,
On the blessed vision fixed,
Slowly from his cell departed,
Slowly on his errand went.

At the gate the poor were waiting,
Looking through the iron grating,
With that terror in the eye
That is only seen in those
Who have known the worst of woes,
Hear the sound of doors that close,
And of feet that pass away;
Grown familiar with disfavor,
Grown familiar with the savor
Of the bread by charity given;
But, to-day, they knew not why,
Like the gate of Paradise
Seemed the convent gate to rise,
Like a sacrament divine.
Seemed to them the bread and wine.
In his heart the monk was praying,
Thinking of the homeless poor,
What they suffer and what they are!
What we see not, what we see;
And the inward voice replying:
"Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of mine and lowest,
That dost unto me and unto Me!"

Into me; but had the vision
Come to him in beggar's clothing,
Come a mendicant imploring,
Would he then have knelt adoring,
Or have listened with derision,
And have turned away with loathing?
Thus his conscience put him questions,
Full of troublesome suggestion,
As at length, with hurried pace,
Toward his cell he turned his face,
And beheld the convent bright
With a supernatural light,
Like a luminous cloud expanding
Over floor and wall and ceiling.

But he paused, with awe-struck feeling,
At the threshold of his door,
For the vision still was standing
As he left it there before,
When the convent bell appalling,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Summoned him to feed the poor.
Through the long hour intervening
It had waited his return,
And now felt his bosom burn,
Comprehending all the meaning,
When the blessed vision said,
"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"

Henry W. Longfellow in December Atlantic.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Addresses By Julia Ward Howe, Margaret M. Campbell, Lucy Stone, Lydia M. Cole, Henry Blackwell, Miss Matilda Hindman and Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins—The Resolutions.

The second session of the Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association was held in Library Hall, Saturday forenoon. Mrs. Lucy Stone presided. The attendance was not so large as on the previous evening, but the audience was by no means a slim one. It was largely made up of the intellectual progressive men and women of the community, and the closest attention was paid to the speakers.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Cutler, Mr. Blackwell, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Miss Matilda Hindman, the ladies named speak more at length in the afternoon and evening, their views will be found reported below.

Mrs. H. P. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, read the following resolutions, offered as a platform, subject to such discussion as the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention re-affirms the doctrine, that "governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed," and we demand that the women of the State and nation be invested with power to exercise the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we call upon the State Legislature and upon the Congress of the United States to take such measures for the accomplishment of this act of justice as may seem to them to be the most speedy and effectual.

Resolved, That we call upon every voter in the State of Pennsylvania to vote for no one who, in addition of the political aristocracy of sex that now exists in this Commonwealth, and to exert all his influence to establish impartial suffrage for the whole people, men and women.

Resolved, That the vote of the people of Pennsylvania for the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, offers us the opportunity of demanding a change in the qualifications for the elective franchise, and we call upon all friends of Justice and Equal Rights to give their best efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with pleasure the aid which our cause has received during the past year from some of the daily papers of this city, and we appeal to them to use their influence in obtaining equal justice for woman and man under our laws and constitutions.

The Convention then adjourned until half past two o'clock, when it was understood that the platform would be taken up for discussion.

Afternoon Session.

The third session of the Convention was held in the afternoon, commencing at half past two o'clock. Mrs. Lucy Stone, President, occupied the chair.

ADDRESS OF MISS MATILDA HINDMAN.

The first speaker introduced was Miss Matilda Hindman, who wished to make a few remarks upon the third resolution. She said the purport of the resolution was to ask the women present to make use, each one, of her influence in favor of woman suffrage. She objected to the resolution on the ground that the word voters was used, and she was opposed to any ignorant that they did not use any discretion in voting, but voted under other influences. She hoped that the people would not be satisfied with simply voting, but would use their influence to educate the masses, so that they could vote intelligently, and not as seven thousand men had voted a few days before could be told before them. She would also ask the assistance of the politicians, for she believed there were many honest men among them. Some think that politics in themselves are corrupt, and necessarily every person who takes an active part in politics is somewhat corrupt, which the speaker added was a most erroneous opinion. Let the corrupt politicians be suppressed by honest politicians, and her friends supposed that by honest politicians she meant the people. She had made great sacrifices for the rights of the people, but often left them to helping hand. She was her desire to have them properly educated in the matter, and then they could be depended on in any which event they could be depended on in any emergency. When the subject was brought up regularly before the Convention, she would move an amendment to the resolution.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CAMPBELL.

The President then introduced Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Massachusetts. She commenced by saying that she did not expect, when she decided to attend this Convention, to occupy the position to which she had attended the sessions, of the justness of their cause. The speakers would only state their cause in an impartial light, and when the people had considered the subject and digested it, then they expected them to actively engage in the matter. She felt it was in their favor or not. The subject is not a new one. It was suggested some years ago, and was one of the first Conventions being held at Seneca Falls, and the next at Massilon, Ohio, about twenty-one years ago, and since that time the subject had been agitated. The result of this continued agitation was that many laws were changed, the laws being made more favorable for the women.

She would not speak at length on the unjustness of the laws, but would only touch upon a few points. The first was that they do not own your children. The children belong to the father, and he has a legal right to dispose of them in any manner, can rest them from you. If the ballot was given to the women this injustice would soon be removed. Several other questions to be decided, and we want to take part in them. We can never feel secure, because laws made one year in favor of women may be repealed the next year. This is not a woman's movement against man, but it is an honest effort of both men and women to elevate mothers and daughters to an equality with fathers and sons. (Applause.) I would be very ungrateful if I should say that all men were opposed to the women slaves. I have a husband and a son, both of whom work for our cause. I know thousands of men who would be just to women, if they were not a law to themselves—it is such men who are a hope to women. I am sorry this feature men of that character are not in office. [Laughter.]

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

I wish again to say that this is not an anti-man movement. We do not wish to remove women from positions and place women in their places. Everywhere women are asking for a better education, and an equal recompense for labor. It is idle to talk about woman's sphere. Man chooses his sphere and marks out a sphere for woman. The sphere of women have been kept down by unjust laws, a thorough education has been denied them, until it is impossible for you to tell what their sphere is. We are told that women don't want any more opportunities than they have. The same objection was raised against the anti-slavery movement, that the slaves did not desire freedom, that they preferred to remain with their master; on did this prove to be the case? The same can be said true in this movement.

The government has not yet come to the conclusion that women compose one-half of the human family, and have a right to enjoy all the freedom granted the men. If women are weaker than men, then they have greater need for protection. The best men are not chosen to fill office. No regard to morality or ability, but the man who has the most money to spend will be elected. I do not mean to be severe upon the men. But suppose that every man is disfranchised and let women make laws by which men can be tried and executed. What would the men say then? The men would not consent to it. Then why should women? Go to Congress and see who are present. The papers will say that many of them must be locked up over night so that they can vote the next day. Go to the State Legislature, to New York, and the same may be said of them. Go back to the time of Andrew Johnson, and although his course met with violent opposition, yet all efforts to impeach him failed.

We do not know that the ballot is the best way to defend our rights, but it is the best means found out. If anything better than this is found out we would accept it. We are in earnest about it, because we know the eyes of millions of women are upon us, who are anxious to be relieved—the poor women who toil for a very small recompense. We have counted the cost in this matter. We are prepared to have our names called as evil. We are teaching our children, and if we die before we have succeeded, our children will carry on the work. [Applause.]

A WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

In this large assemblage I think surely there must be some politicians present. (Laughter.) I would say to you, you could do a surer thing to acquire an office than to uphold this movement. If you oppose it, you will be placed in a political grave, as the women will eventually get the ballot, and they will remember you.

Horace Greeley has kindly told you that there is no such deadly weapon in existence as a woman's tongue. Then the only way to stop us, is to grant us our rights. We will not stop, we never cease until our rights are secured. The ballot is a source of great power, which the women need. There is nothing on earth that politicians are so much respect as power. power that can lift them into office. If we had the ballot, in our hand we could petition for some reforms, which would then be respected.

ADDRESS OF HENRY BLACKWELL.

The President then introduced Mr. Blackwell, who spoke as follows:

In regard to this question, I want to say that it is not a new one. The history of man has been one of progress, and points to this movement. The whole political history of mankind up to the present hour has been nothing but a grasping after political power. The first lowest form of political power is a despotism, but in this earlier form of power mankind found that no sooner does one person gain control than that he abuses that power and becomes aggressive and tyrannical. The next step of political power is to put up a class of men, instead of a despot, then we have an aristocracy of birth. The third step is the aristocracy of wealth which now prevails in some of the foreign countries. There is no country in the civilized world that has gone beyond the third stage except the United States. A great many are in the first stage, as Turkey and the Oriental countries; Austria and Prussia in the second stage, and England and Holland in the third. When our fathers established this Government they took the common sense Republicans. The States of this Union had property qualifications. No person was allowed to vote unless he had property. But some opposition was manifested, and the cry was, let the poor man have a vote. And so by little and little these qualifications were removed. The negro was deprived of a vote until the rebellion, but this disability has also been removed. Now this country is no longer an aristocracy of property or race, but of sex. Every man is a sovereign, every woman a slave.

The question is, have we reached the acme of political progress? Is this country the final outcome of this progress that has been going on for years? I think not. As nations become more liberal and enlightened, they become more democratic, and the same level as men. In some countries in Europe women vote by property qualifications, and in this country they have the right to vote by privilege. In England to-day the question of woman suffrage is also being agitated, and it already has able supporters, and is rapidly gaining ground. The speaker desired to know whether this country, that boasted of its republican institutions, would allow any foreign country to be more liberal in this movement, and to grant more rights to the women.

The reason I regard the question of woman suffrage with so much interest is because women are so much unlike men. Because they are wives and mothers I ask a deeper interest in humanity. At present dress and gossip are all that keep many women from mental imbecility, and the cause is fast out of sight, heaven and earth may pass away, but this does not pass away. Sooner or later we are obliged to look at it, and to meet our manner by it. I appeal, therefore, to the women present. Out of the law to the justice, now clear before so many of us, which demands its modification. Shylock insists: Is it so nominated in the bond? Is it so nominated? What is the law for? Is it for the murder of citizens or for their protection?

I will not pretend to make a legal argument. To do so would give the impression that I have been taught in a school. I do not pretend to know of any law school which is open to women, save and except that of the Michigan University, whose noble motto is that of equal justice to all. The only laws I know are the natural laws of self-preservation, that of human progress, and that of duty to be done by. If the law and the prophets are founded upon these, so should be, I suppose the laws of the land. I should prefer the individual conscience to be can protect himself, and it should teach him to concede to others all that he rightly demands for himself. Now the law of the land is the law which we protect myself, and they allow others to do to me what those others would never allow me to do to them.

Therefore, without the help of Harvard Law school, I have grounded my faith upon the law, and I will criticise them. I agree, therefore, with the Judges who have pronounced the existing constitution too narrow to admit, as a whole, the two opposing parts of humanity. Let us have it on record. The petitioners for the amendment of the constitution have gave themselves the right to vote about them, did not intend to admit to these new liberties their wives and daughters. They did not intend to, and they did not do it, and they have it yet to do. We demand, accordingly, the passage of such an ordinance which shall expressly and explicitly throw open the disputed door, and give us not only the entrance we claim, but all the welcome we deserve. And we are very near obtaining this.

Let the Judge's recorded opinion suggests some important criticisms to me. It is about what important perhaps would be this question: Should the legislature legislate? Is the legislature composed by men who do not believe in the theory and spirit of its institutions? Judge ——— does not believe in universal suffrage. He says that this is in the marks which explain his judicial decision. There's a man teaching mathematics who does not believe in the law of equilibrium. Let him not be called before he assumes to instruct others.

Judge ——— has given his labors, these four years, these arguments, these words spoken often with painful fatigue and a sense of inability show up this amendment. I ask you to not suffer it to Christ showed what a human soul was worth. He showed what it was worth to bring in the message of God. It was worth persecution, poverty, the being mocked, spit upon and crucified. This is what His words to Christ—"Get thee behind me" from the lips of Peter, the stern rebuke to Nicodemus, the shirt which was sent by an enemy to great Hercules, and which poisoned him so that it made an end of his life. All these ideas of what if Mr. Greely could feel the miseries of the sewing girls, of the women who made his shirt it might so make him unjust; they say it might be unsafe, but never unjust. She thought if women voted there would be no war. Woman's power is acknowledged in the church, in the school, but yet it is considered that that power would be dangerous at the polls. She claimed in an earnest and pathetic manner the great need women have of protection. It is said that the ballot would place them in the hands of the Bridgets, who must not dare to touch our sacred government, yet they allow the Pats, drunken even, and unable to speak the English they write, who we are governed. Others are afraid of us losing our beautiful femininity.

If this femininity is inherent in woman there is no danger of her losing it, though she voted. Is the vain, frivolous woman of the world, or the woman with a long neck and a scolding voice who advocates our principles, more feminine than Isocretta Mott? She thought if women voted the only change made in the household economy would be that every woman would take a deeper interest in household affairs. In presses, in sanitary affairs are all that keep many women from mental imbecility, and the cause is fast gaining ground—coming by thought, discipline, effort; we shall hear it by its regal step.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jenkins's address, brief addresses were made by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Cole.

ADDRESS OF MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mrs. Howe was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver the following address:

Ladies and gentlemen: At the close of the Convention, in which my mind has been so constantly occupied with the thoughts of others, I am not well able to collect and organize my own. I will ask you to speak in time of the refreshment of going west. I hope that western people are sometimes refreshed by coming east, and that they may learn that they have come to their fathers' and mothers' houses. They have carried and improved the old home ideas. They have carried and improved the old home ideas. They have carried and improved many things which they can trace to that ancestral source. Now, when eastern people go to the west, I see splendid and admirable traits in the country, the infant settlements and the towns of larger growth, and the full, grown-up cities like Cincinnati, Chicago and Chicago. In all of these that connection, that this last city, Chicago, was very glad to have people from the east, who had saved up their money and had something laid by for such a rainy day that was sure to come. And when the time came it was no east nor west, then all was one love, one need, one sympathy; even the ocean could not stop that feeling. Many of the charities of Chicago evidence which reaches England and other countries—which reached even the English and Irish shores of the Ocean. You remember a story about the Rhode Island coal which may interest you because you have been in the coal region. A very distinguished, very witty man, old Senator Burgess once said, that in the day of the general conflagration he should be very glad to take refuge in a Rhode Island coal mine as that would be the last thing to ignite in the combustion of the universe. So I should think the superior Board of Trade was the safest refuge from a panic, but this you see was not the case.

In going West we rejoice to see the great motherhood which enfolds and encloses this great country, and which is to conquer and to possess the inheritance of liberty, the only thing that corresponds with the Fatherhood of God. You know that Jesus recognized the Fatherhood of God. Well, I would not like to mention all the families that come together. I was last summer at a family gathering of one hundred and fifty. There were nearly three thousand. This was an exceedingly pleasant gathering. We then became acquainted. It had never before been met. They came from all parts of the country. This Woman's Suffrage Association becomes a great family gathering. I hope now that we have new sisters we shall not soon forget.

I am still working. Mine is gathering next summer of women from the whole world to promote the world's peace. What the result of this movement will be I cannot tell, but I will tell you what I intend to do. I shall go to Europe, and I shall attend the next Peace Congress. We shall all join hands, and when our hands are once together, nothing, no power will be strong enough to tear us apart, and I am beginning to realize this.

You remember that this afternoon Greeley's name was mentioned. I will tell you one thing he said. I heard his lecture upon woman's suffrage, in Boston. I heard it with great attention, and with very real pain and surprise. That a man, who has realized so much, should so fail from grace by been a philanthropist, should so fall from grace when he could do so much good, was to be deplored. But the worst thing he said, think, was the following saying: "That distressed needle woman's work." Well, this saying seemed to me as the *ne plus ultra* of mansculine heartlessness. I remember the story of Nessus, the shirt which was sent by an enemy to great Hercules, and which poisoned him so that it made an end of his life. And I think that even if Mr. Greely could feel the miseries of the sewing women, of the women who made his shirt it might so make him unjust; they say it might be unsafe, perhaps, to wish that he might so feel it, but it would be just.

I was speaking this morning of the power of the spiritual representation which they give to women. Poor womankind, is it not enough that Thackery has written his "Sisters Gamp," and the French novels have written their "Sairey Gamp," and the French novels which contain a sickly and dissolute variety. But she will hold that the representation is not a just one of such presentment. So much and no more. I will remind them of Shakespeare's noble women, Juliet, Queen Catharine, Cordelia, Imogen, Juliet, Queen Catharine, Ophelia. There is a type of truth in these, which in these days makes a perfect ideal in the cities which have witnessed their performance. I hope this shows that such grand types of womanhood are growing in favor with this generation.

I have something to say about culture without general application. It is equally tedious and unjust to men and to women. Do you remember when blue stockings were talked about, and when women who ate food with a fork were to be considered worthy of title and hoped that their skirts might conceal the color of their stockings? I think the rest is almost extinct. But I have known blue men, too; and I have heard of blue Presbyterians, and of the blue laws of Connecticut. I have also heard of red Republicans. But we must recollect that God gives the whole rainbow, in which every color has its place. Then let me speak of the unprotected females. It is about eight years since *Punch* began to hold her up to general ridicule—exhibiting her in the most vulgar and grotesque attitudes. But we now know what she is. The unprotected female is the woman without a voice. She is indeed an artificial production of literature and society. God has given to every creature the power to protect itself. Even the oyster has its shell. Women have power to protect themselves if they will only exert it. She has that power which appeals to the true manhood in man and asserts the true womanhood in woman. So we may speak of the self protecting woman. She can interpose her own strong presence to win the oppressor and the drunkard, and protect not only herself but those who are weaker than herself.

It is becoming evident that a great many do not believe in the principles of this government. Judge Carter, I remember, in his decision concerning the rights of women in the District of Columbia, makes it very evident that it is not. He says universal suffrage is a mistake. Now women do believe in these principles. We wish to say we believe in universal suffrage, if man do not. If parties should resolve themselves into those who do believe in representative Republicanism and those who do not, the work men will be found in the ranks of the first.

Now, I have a word I wish to say here, and it must be a very charitable one. It is about those who may come after us. Some one may stand here soon who would assert that free love and suffrage mean the same thing. I wish now to put on record my earnest disbelief in this doctrine. Free love is the degradation of woman, not her elevation. Marriage is a sword of redemption which redeems the limitations of one character by the contact of its opposite. It signifies parentage and upholds society. But in its sway fashionable attractions disappear before the nearness and dearness of affection. To keep the door of happiness open you must keep it shut the door of violence and revolution. Whatever faults there may be in individual marriages, I would recommend that they should be amended rather than annulled. I should say to a pair who would ask my advice under such circumstances, if you cannot agree about anything else, agree mutually to amend your relations. If you cannot go backward to the best motives and sympathies, go forward to them. People can always agree when they are willing to pursue a high and worthy aim together.

I have a word to say about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and I have written it in order that I may say exactly what I mean, and will therefore read it. I have always felt opposed to the endeavors made to find the letter of woman suffrage in the letter of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, because such endeavors open the door rather to subtleties of interpretation than to large oness of moral progress. I have high authority for not putting a new patch on an old garment, or new wine into old wine skins, although I have had the pleasure of meeting with some remarkably seasoned people in my time. I must therefore, however, be unwillingly support those who say that they cannot find woman suffrage in the acts with which enable all the citizens of the United States to exercise the prerogative of the franchise. But I can go further, and, further still, in the existing constitution of this land find the spirit of all liberality in every life. In the clause, the right of all freedom in every freedom. I go behind now to seek for the justice which it is pledged to represent. Law, by some of its interpreters, is held to be merely a record of conventions, of the parts and agreements of human society. And in this point of view I would suppose that a history of human laws should be peculiar to the supporters of the Darwinian theory. If the connecting links between the man and the beast cannot be found in fossil skeletons, it can be found in fossil institutions. The history of laws is a history of human compacts. And law itself is something more than this. Law is the visible and tangible representation of Divine order, and of human justice. And at the understanding of these might and ought to grow and ripens among men, the law which expresses this understanding is also obliged to grow and to ripen. He did not plead the cause of the Jews in the cities without Mosaic law to the Jews by saying, "Moses gave you this for the hardness of your hearts." I thank the Divine Master for so much else that it is perhaps scarcely reverent in me to thank Him for this phrase, but I do. And in looking over the masculine law as it stands, with its assumptions and exclusions, I can only say this: these laws have been given to you for the hardness of your hearts. And the Divine model of institutions still exists in human consciousness, and ought to grow into it. Generation after generation may hover and flit out of sight, heaven and earth may pass away, but this does not pass away. Sooner or later we are obliged to look at it, and to meet our manner by it. I appeal, therefore, to the women present. Out of the law to the justice, now clear before so many of us, which demands its modification. Shylock insists: Is it so nominated in the bond? Is it so nominated? What is the law for? Is it for the murder of citizens or for their protection?

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I was speaking this morning of the power of the spiritual representation which they give to women. Poor womankind, is it not enough that Thackery has written his "Sisters Gamp," and the French novels have written their "Sairey Gamp," and the French novels which contain a sickly and dissolute variety. But she will hold that the representation is not a just one of such presentment. So much and no more. I will remind them of Shakespeare's noble women, Juliet, Queen Catharine, Cordelia, Imogen, Juliet, Queen Catharine, Ophelia. There is a type of truth in these, which in these days makes a perfect ideal in the cities which have witnessed their performance. I hope this shows that such grand types of womanhood are growing in favor with this generation.

I have something to say about culture without general application. It is equally tedious and unjust to men and to women. Do you remember when blue stockings were talked about, and when women who ate food with a fork were to be considered worthy of title and hoped that their skirts might conceal the color of their stockings? I think the rest is almost extinct. But I have known blue men, too; and I have heard of blue Presbyterians, and of the blue laws of Connecticut. I have also heard of red Republicans. But we must recollect that God gives the whole rainbow, in which every color has its place. Then let me speak of the unprotected females. It is about eight years since *Punch* began to hold her up to general ridicule—exhibiting her in the most vulgar and grotesque attitudes. But we now know what she is. The unprotected female is the woman without a

disfranchised and let women make laws by which men can be tried and executed. What would the men say then? The men would not consent to it. Then why should women? Go to Congress and see who are present. The papers will say that many of them must be locked up over night so that they can vote the next day. Go to the State Legislature, to New York, and the same may be said of them. Go back to the time of Andrew Johnson, and although his course met with violent opposition, yet all efforts to impeach him failed.

We do not know that the ballot is the best way to defend our rights, but it is the best means found out. If anything better than this is found out we would accept it. We are in earnest about it, because we know the eyes of millions of women are upon us, who are anxious to be relieved—the poor women who toil for a very small recompense. We have counted the cost in this matter. We are prepared to have our names called as evil. We are teaching our children, and if we die before we have succeeded, our children will carry on the work. [Applause.]

IN this large assemblage I think surely there must be some politicians present. (Laughter.) I would say to you, you could do a surer thing to acquire an office than to uphold this movement. If you oppose it, you will be placed in a political grave, as the women will eventually get the ballot, and they will remember you.

Horace Greeley has kindly told you that there is no such deadly weapon in existence as a woman's tongue. Then the only way to stop us, is to grant us our rights. We will not stop, we never cease until our rights are secured. The ballot is a source of great power, which the women need. There is nothing on earth that politicians are so much respect as power. power that can lift them into office. If we had the ballot, in our hand we could petition for some reforms, which would then be respected.

ADDRESS OF HENRY BLACKWELL.

The President then introduced Mr. Blackwell, who spoke as follows:

In regard to this question, I want to say that it is not a new one. The history of man has been one of progress, and points to this movement. The whole political history of mankind up to the present hour has been nothing but a grasping after political power. The first lowest form of political power is a despotism, but in this earlier form of power mankind found that no sooner does one person gain control than that he abuses that power and becomes aggressive and tyrannical. The next step of political power is to put up a class of men, instead of a despot, then we have an aristocracy of birth. The third step is the aristocracy of wealth which now prevails in some of the foreign countries. There is no country in the civilized world that has gone beyond the third stage except the United States. A great many are in the first stage, as Turkey and the Oriental countries; Austria and Prussia in the second stage, and England and Holland in the third. When our fathers established this Government they took the common sense Republicans. The States of this Union had property qualifications. No person was allowed to vote unless he had property. But some opposition was manifested, and the cry was, let the poor man have a vote. And so by little and little these qualifications were removed. The negro was deprived of a vote until the rebellion, but this disability has also been removed. Now this country is no longer an aristocracy of property or race, but of sex. Every man is a sovereign, every woman a slave.

The question is, have we reached the acme of political progress? Is this country the final outcome of this progress that has been going on for years? I think not. As nations become more liberal and enlightened, they become more democratic, and the same level as men. In some countries in Europe women vote by property qualifications, and in this country they have the right to vote by privilege. In England to-day the question of woman suffrage is also being agitated, and it already has able supporters, and is rapidly gaining ground. The speaker desired to know whether this country, that boasted of its republican institutions, would allow any foreign country to be more liberal in this movement, and to grant more rights to the women.

The reason I regard the question of woman suffrage with so much interest is because women are so much unlike men. Because they are wives and mothers I ask a deeper interest in humanity. At present dress and gossip are all that keep many women from mental imbecility, and the cause is fast out of sight, heaven and earth may pass away, but this does not pass away. Sooner or later we are obliged to look at it, and to meet our manner by it. I appeal, therefore, to the women present. Out of the law to the justice, now clear before so many of us, which demands its modification. Shylock insists: Is it so nominated in the bond? Is it so nominated? What is the law for? Is it for the murder of citizens or for their protection?

I will not pretend to make a legal argument. To do so would give the impression that I have been taught in a school. I do not pretend to know of any law school which is open to women, save and except that of the Michigan University, whose noble motto is that of equal justice to all. The only laws I know are the natural laws of self-preservation, that of human progress, and that of duty to be done by. If the law and the prophets are founded upon these, so should be, I suppose the laws of the land. I should prefer the individual conscience to be can protect himself, and it should teach him to concede to others all that he rightly demands for himself. Now the law of the land is the law which we protect myself, and they allow others to do to me what those others would never allow me to do to them.

Therefore, without the help of Harvard Law school, I have grounded my faith upon the law, and I will criticise them. I agree, therefore, with the Judges who have pronounced the existing constitution too narrow to admit, as a whole, the two opposing parts of humanity. Let us have it on record. The petitioners for the amendment of the constitution have gave themselves the right to vote about them, did not intend to admit to these new liberties their wives and daughters. They did not intend to, and they did not do it, and they have it yet to do. We demand, accordingly, the passage of such an ordinance which shall expressly and explicitly throw open the disputed door, and give us not only the entrance we claim, but all the welcome we deserve. And we are very near obtaining this.

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THE CLARK WILL CASE.

The Petition of Kennedy and Wife Dismissed by the Orphans' Court—Statement of the Case.

Reference has heretofore been made to the petition of Mrs. Agnes S. Kennedy, daughter of the late Thos. S. Clark, praying the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county to make a decree ordering the executors of her father to deliver over one-half of his residuary estate on her giving the requisite security. The petition having been dismissed by the court, a statement of the case may prove interesting.

Thomas S. Clark, for many years an active and successful business man of this city, died October 19th, 1867, leaving a large estate—the greater portion of which was bequeathed to his son, Charles J. Clark, and his daughter, Mrs. Agnes S. Kennedy, with a stipulation that his executors, Wm. Thaw, Wm. M. Herron and Charles J. Clark, pay to the children, in trust for each child which might be born to them, respectively, before the fourth of April, 1883, the sum of $10,000—all the residue to be equally divided between the son and daughter.

Some months since, George Shiras, Esq., counsel for Elias D. Kennedy and his wife, filed a petition in the Orphans' Court, setting forth the death of Thos. S. Clark, the existence of the will, and the fact that Agnes S. Kennedy and Charles J. Clark were the only children of the decedent. The petition then goes on to state: That in addition to certain specific legacies, bequeathed to the said children, "all the balance or residue" of the estate, (after the payment of legal debts, and certain gifts and bequests named,) was bequeathed to them; that said debts, gifts and bequests have all been paid by the executors, except certain legacies bequeathed to such children as should be born to Agnes S. Kennedy and Charles J. Clark "before the noon of the fourth day of April, 1883;" that in so far as children have been born to the said parties, since the death of the testator, the legacies have been put aside and appropriated as provided for in the will; that there remains in the hands of the executors a large amount of money and stocks belonging to the residuary estate, and subject only to abatement in case other children shall be born to them before the fourth of April, 1883; that it is in the nature of things impossible to foresee what portion, if any, of said residuary estate will be needed to meet legacies for children yet unborn; that the petitioner, Agnes S. Kennedy, is entitled to one-half of the share of said residuary estate—to wit; one-half part—paid over to her, on her giving such security as the Court shall deem sufficient to secure the interest of such children as may hereafter be born within the time limited; that the said testator bequeathed to Agnes S. Kennedy, for life, the profits and dividends of large amounts of stock now held by the executors, and that she is desirous of having said stocks delivered to her on giving security to protect the interest of persons entitled to the remainder, if such there be.

The Court granted a rule on the executors to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and Wm. B. Clark, attorneys for the executors, filed their answer to the petition, admitting the facts set forth therein, as to the making of the will, the amount of the bequests, etc.; that the executors have paid all the debts, legacies, gifts and bequests named in said will, and have now in their hands only certain property held in trust for Agnes S. Kennedy, and for the grand children of said testator, and that the said property has not and ripens among men, the law which expresses this understanding is also obliged to grow and to ripen. He did not plead the cause of the Jews in the cities without Mosaic law to the Jews by saying, "Moses gave you this for the hardness of your hearts." I thank the Divine Master for so much else that it is perhaps scarcely reverent in me to thank Him for this phrase, but I do. And in looking over the masculine law as it stands, with its assumptions and exclusions

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, December 2, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

WHAT SOME MEN KNOW ABOUT BOILERS.

Much as has been said concerning the practical operations of the steamboat law of February, 1871, there are some phases of the question that have never been presented, as for instance facts and figures showing the character of the material employed in the manufacture of boilers, the relative tensile strength of heated and cold plates, and the amount of pressure they may be subjected to with perfect safety. A careful investigation of the facts serves in a great measure to dispel the common belief that a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch is always attended with danger.

The tensile strength of Brown & Co's United States boiler plate iron, as determined by experiments conducted at the Navy Yard at Washington, was found to be sixty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven pounds to the square inch. This, we may add, was the mean test of *six samples*. One hundred and fifty pounds pressure per square inch, if applied, say to a boiler forty inches in diameter, would exert a force of six thousand pounds. To sustain this pressure there would be half an inch of iron (one-fourth of an inch on each side), having a tensile strength, as shown by the above-mentioned test, of thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight pounds. Deducting one-third for riveting, and another third for "additional safety," as per requirement of the law, we have ten thousand three hundred and nine pounds left, which represents the strength of the plate when placed in the boiler, from the inspector's standpoint. These figures show that, notwithstanding the liberal amount deducted for "additional safety," the boiler is capable of sustaining a pressure of four thousand pounds more than it is subjected to at a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. Here is certainly a fair margin for safety. When the fact is also taken into consideration that nearly all of our boilers are made from iron 13-48 of an inch thick, it will be seen that a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch is not so dangerous as people have been led to believe.

If the boilers were made of perfect iron of the brand alluded to, and *perfectly* welded, they would sustain a pressure of thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and one-half pounds; owing to the fact that the plates are *riveted*, one-third is deducted, and *another third* is deducted to insure perfect safety. Thus we see that after the boiler has been inspected according to law, there remains strength sufficient to sustain a pressure of upwards of ten thousand pounds.

Some time ago a series of experiments were conducted under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Franklin Institute for the purpose of determining the strength of boiler plates at different degrees of heat, with the following result. We submit the table for the examination of the curious in such matters.

At 29 degrees to 80 degrees the tenacity was 56,000 lbs, or 1,000 lbs less than maximum.
At 570 degrees the tenacity was 66,500 lbs, its maximum.
At 1,000 degrees the tenacity was 32,000 lbs.
At 1,940 degrees the tenacity was 22,000 lbs.
At 2,115 degrees the tenacity was 12,000 lbs.
At 3,000 degrees iron becomes fluid.

In connection with this we will give the temperature of steam at different pressures, viz:

At 110 lbs. the temperature is 339.2 degrees.
At 120 lbs. the temperature is 345.8 degrees.
At 130 lbs. the temperature is 352.1 degrees.
At 140 lbs. the temperature is 357.9 degrees.
At 150 lbs. the temperature is 363.4 degrees.

It will be seen by reference to the above tables that iron is stronger, that is to say, it possesses greater tenacity at three hundred and sixty-three degrees than when cold; also that it begins to weaken only when subjected to a temperature of five hundred and seventy degrees. Accepting the above data as sufficient evidence, we may safely conclude that the amount of steam pressure heretofore allowed our towing

Adopting the tensile strength of steel boilers as a standard, as determined by testi had in this city, we would have a total strength of thirty-nine thousand pounds in a forty inch boiler. Deducting one-third for riveting, and one-third for "additional safety," there would remain a strength of thirteen thousand pounds; donble the amount required under the old law.

Now, concerning the loss of power curred by the reduction of the pressure from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five pounds per square inch. We find that the pressure exerted upon a cylinder head twenty-six inches diameter by one hundred and fifty pounds of steam, amounts to seventy-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-nine pounds; at one hundred and twenty-five pounds pressure, the pressure exerted upon the same cylinder head is sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds, showing an absolute loss of thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three pounds. In addition to this, there is the loss of the difference between the *elastic* force of steam at one hundred and fifty and one hundred and twenty-five pounds. This calculation, however, is for one cylinder only. All of our boats employ two cylinders; we double our figures, therefore, to arrive at the aggregate loss, which begins to assume considerable importance.

When it is borne in mind that these boats were constructed at considerable expense, built under the provisions of the then existing law, and in the confidence and belief that the steam pressure would remain the same, some of the hardships our commerce labors under will be rendered apparent to the least reflecting. And what renders the matter worse, it is practically impossible to change the machinery of the towing boats. In cases where changes can be effected, it can only be at great cost, in addition to a diminution in capacity.

It may be said that the above calculations are based upon a brand of iron possessing the greatest tensile strength. We will apply the same calculations to another brand, viz., the Sligo iron made by Lyon, Shorb & Co. The mean tensile strength of this iron, as determined from tests made at the Washington navy-yard, was found to be fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one pounds to the square inch. The highest of six tests showed a result of sixty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-four pounds to the square inch. We will take the lowest figures, and proceeding as before, we find that Sligo iron when manufactured into a boiler forty inches in diameter, possesses a strength of nine thousand seven hundred and ten pounds, after deducting two-thirds for riveting and "additional safety." Assuming that the plates are one-fourth of an inch thick, we find in this instance that the boiler will sustain a pressure of three thousand seven hundred and ten pounds more than the amount allowed for perfect safety.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds heretofore allowed cylindrical boilers such as are employed upon the western and southern waters is perfectly safe. If anything more were required to substantiate the statement, it is to be found in the well attested fact that this amount of steam pressure has been employed for many years without a single accident of any importance resulting from it.

"A PECULIAR PEOPLE."

Late reports from Ireland represent considerable secrin in the of "saintly Island" as disturbed and distracted by the arrival of those peculiar methods by which a portion of the population have from old time been wont to express their discontent and to right their wrongs. The methods to which we allude cannot be said to be ever in abeyance. If only to keep the hands in a state of efficiency, or to prevent the entire cessation of wholesome dread, it is thought necessary there at short intervals to cut a policeman's throat, or to shoot a landlord from behind a hedge. The state of society in which such things occur is normal in the Holy Isle, as everybody knows, and therefore affords no occasion for comment. It is only when such occurrences rise above the common average that they are thought worthy of especial notice as indicating a heightened temper in the people. The unamiable demonstrations of which we hear at present are perhaps to be ascribed to the late trial in Dublin, which resulted in the acquittal of KELLY, the murderer of the policeman TALBOT. By the verdict in that case the people were impressively reminded of a truth with which they were of course quite familiar before, that when the Government is prosecutor no Irish jury will convict the accused, however strong or conclusive the evidence against him may be. Either sympathy for the culprit, that "*fellow* feeling which makes us wondrous kind," prompts the jury to declare him innocent, because they believe him excusable; or they are impelled to the same result by personal fear, intimidation not less terrible or effective because it may give no sign. In the knowledge that he is surrounded by sympathizers pledged by sentiment, if not by solemn oath, to protect him if possible while he lives, and to revenge his death, if death must come, the accused, however guilty, often bears himself before his accusers and judge with a careless confidence which may go far to assure even a hostile spectator of his innocence. The witnesses also, under the same influences which encourage the prisoner, and animated by the peculiar patriotism of the country, are in a good degree relieved of the embarrassment which ordinarily attends the utterance of falsehoods under oath, and deliver their perjuries with a grace at once pleasing and plausible. From such reports as we have seen, the evidence against KELLY was clear and in every sense complete, and yet he was not only acquitted, but was regarded and treated as a most meritorious person, who by his deed of blood had entitled himself to the gratitude of the Irish people. The newspapers praised him, and denounced his victim and his accusers, and money collections were taken up in his behalf, while very common expression was given to the hope that other spies like TALBOT might speedily meet with their KELLYS. Some of these details we derive from a letter addressed to a local German contemporary by KARL BLIND, the noted Baden revolutionist, now living as a political refugee in London. His own history imparts a certain interest to his estimate of the political judgment which regards such men as patriots and heroes. "Just so little," he says, "as BOOTH was a champion of liberty when he murdered noble LINCOLN, is KELLY, though he struck down a secret informer, to be held a representative of the cause of freedom, for the aims of the party which he served have nothing to do with the progress of humanity." BLIND then goes on to say that Irish discontent proceeds from a gloomy, bigoted hatred of religion and race. The historical allusions, therefore, of which Irish rhetoricians are so lavish in illustration of KELLY's act, the comparisons they institute between such exploits of their compatriots and the gallant blows for freedom struck in ancient and later times, are utterly irrelevant. From the spirit of HARMODIUS and ARISTOGITON, of BRUTUS, TELL and other champions of the class, such a deed as the one committed in Dublin was as much removed and alien, as the Sunderbund priestly revolt in Switzerland, or the slaveholders' rebellion in the United States was remote and alien from the spirit of liberty.

The same well qualified correspondent also directs attention to the notorious fact, that in all the important English struggles for freedom, the Irish have always fought on the side of reaction, of political and spiritual bondage. It was so in the time of CHARLES THE FIRST, and again in the case of the later STUARTS. At the present day also the Irish agitators for home rule profess themselves vehement loyalists and disavow all sympathy for democracy. "If the laboring population of the English cities were to rise to-morrow," says Mr. BLIND, "the Irish would at once take their stand on the side of the crown, and would strive to secure for themselves their own Parliament and their own priestly administration at the cost of the prostration of the English democracy."

No candid or well informed man will deny that the Irish have been greatly oppressed by the English aristocracy, and no American may refuse them his sympathy in their just complaints. But illusions on the subject are good neither for them nor for us, and it would be well if positive knowledge could be made to take the place of much of the sentimentalism which has so long sufficed the American mind when Ireland was concerned. Under Mr. GLADSTONE's administration earnest efforts have been made and are making to remove the worst features of English rule in the island, and

Referring to the question of Governor GRARY's successor, the Philadelphia *Post* says: The candidates thus far announced are Generals HARTRANFT and WHITE, Colonel PENNYPACKER, Messrs. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, KETCHUM, MOORHEAD, PACKER and FRANCIS JORDAN, present Secretary of the Commonwealth." The *Post* adds: "JAMES K. MOORHEAD will be strong in the west." It is well known to the intimate friends of General MOORHEAD that he has no intention of being a candidate for this or any other office, and considers himself quite out of public life and active politics.

MONTGOMERY and FRANK BLAIR have put forth deliverances on the subject of the Presidency and the Democratic party. They sound like testimony of the nearest surviving relatives before a coroner's jury. The BLAIRS give up entirely, not being able to perceive a single ray of hope for the Democratic party. In fact they are quite pathetic, especially FRANK, who when in the melting mood is a pitiful object, as his friends will admit.

THE YERKES' CASE.

Important Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr. & Co., was held in Philadelphia last Saturday evening, at which the Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm, reported that from the facts before them they considered Mr. Yerkes' offer of thirty per cent. cash, and the balance in notes for one, two and three years, to an advantageous one to all the creditors, while it was possible that the total assets of the estate would exceed the thirty per cent. of debts, yet a large proportion of them would be involved in hazardous litigation, and the expenses and delays of bankruptcy would probably cause a less result than could be gained by any such proceedings; that in the present aspect of the case it is decidedly to the interest of the creditors to accept of Mr. Yerkes' proposition. It was therefore suggested that an agreement meeting the views of the creditors be prepared and signed by such as were willing, so that when the committee were prepared to act further they might have some assurance as to the assent of the creditors. The report was unanimously adopted, and a bound agreement embodying its substance was signed by all present. It was stated that efforts had been made to cover the city and State in respect to their claims, but that Mr. Bruner as yet has taken no legal steps, and Mr. Swoope, his counsel, states that the creditors will have an opportunity to make an arrangement. If a satisfactory one is made Mr. Mackey will not file a petition in bankruptcy.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

An Old Theory Upset.

A number of experiments, instituted for the purpose of testing the resistive power of steam boilers, has been in progress at Sandy Hook during the past week, one result of which has been to prove that a steam boiler will blow up while there is plenty of water in it, a fact which completely overthrows one of the most prevalent theories of the experts. A steamboat boiler which had been in use for twenty-five years, and had resisted a hydrostatic pressure of thirty pounds as long as it was in the merchant last, exploded on Friday under a steam pressure of fifty-three and a half pounds, with terrific force. One fragment, weighing three tons, was projected to a distance of four hundred and fifty feet, and nothing was left in the water except a mass of rinned tubes. The destructive effect of such an explosion as this on board a vessel may be imagined. Yet seven minutes before the crash the water-level in the boiler was fifteen inches above the tubes. This shows that some force as yet undiscovered lies at the bottom of boiler explosions, and calls for a corresponding modification of the theories of mechanicians concerning the effects of low water, superheated steam, defective safety valves, and the sudden formation of dangerous gases. In view of this singular revelation it would seem proper that these experiments should be prosecuted until the puzzle is definitely solved.

The first railroad that was ever built West of the Allegheny Mountains is that portion of the Memphis and Chattanooga road which extends around Muscle shoals, from Tuscumbia to Decatur, Alabama. It was projected, surveyed and built by David Deshler, between 1830 and 1833. A correspondent who recently interviewed the old gentleman states that he is still hale and hearty, and that his reminiscences of the road, "away down in Alabama," are very interesting. Like most pioneer projects, the road became embarrassed, and to save himself from loss he purchased the road, and was for years sole owner and operator. So it seems that "carrying a railroad in a man's breeches pocket" is not so modern an invention as is supposed. Mr. Deshler is a Pennsylvania; was a civil engineer, energetic, educated, and of great natural executive ability. He held on and operated his road, with his Dutch stubborn inck and economy, until he brought it and himself out all right. He is a genial old gentleman, full of anecdote, and quite wealthy, owning about one-half of Tuscumbia. He is probably the only man now living who owned a railroad forty years ago. It would be an interesting study to trace the branches which have sprung from the family tree. Who knows but that Col. Tom Scott may be a side track from that main trunk?

All men, of course, have theories, but wise men generally relinquish them when they are found to come in conflict with the inexorable logic of facts. A writer in the New York *Tribune*, referring to the contrast exhibited in the administration of both State and city, between Massachusetts and New York, attributes the purity which characterizes the former to the provisions which that State has woven into her Constitution. The proportion of foreigners in both States is nearly twenty-six per cent., while even in the two cities of New York and Boston there is but little disparity, the proportion being forty-two per cent. in the former and thirty-six per cent. in the latter. This difference is not great enough to account for the wide difference in political results. The cause is claimed to lie in the fact that the laws of Massachusetts withhold the suffrage from paupers and vagabonds, and from emigrants naturalized for the occasion from those classes which are at war with society or dependent upon its forbearance and charity, while the Constitution of New York confers the suffrage on all these dangerous classes, and thus places them as tools in the hands of aspiring demagogues. No citizen can vote in Massachusetts until he has acquired a fixed home, resided a year within the State, six months within the precinct, and, if of foreign birth, been two years naturalized; besides which he is required to have paid some tax within two years, and to be able to write his name and read the constitution. Another provision, still more effective, makes it obligatory on the proper municipal officers, ten days before the general elections, to exhibit in some public place full lists of all citizens qualified to vote in such ward, that objection may be made to their examination. In view of the fact that, although the dangerous classes are temporarily voted down in New York, the latent evil still remains uncorrected, working at the core, it would seem that some such permanent and effective defending plan will have to be adopted in that city.

The census of the four chief provinces of British America, taken last April, has just been published, and there is little doubt that considerable disappointment exists among the people of the Dominion over the results thus made known. While the United States has gained over twenty-two per cent. in population since 1870, and this notwithstanding the immense destruction of human life consequent upon our terrible civil war, the increase of the population of Canada during the same period, under conditions of profound peace, has been less than thirteen per cent. The following table gives the census of 1861 and 1871, together with the estimate published a few months before the census was taken:

	Census. 1861.	Census. 1871.	Previous estimate for 1871.
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,842	1,620,842
Quebec	1,111,566	1,190,505	1,422,546
New Brunswick	252,047	285,777	227,500
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	396,449
Total	3,090,561	3,484,924	4,283,103

These figures are exceedingly significant, as indicating the steady exodus going on from that country to the United States. The increase during the whole decade is 394,363; less, probably, than the aggregate European emigration. The publication of these statistics cannot fail to set the people of Canada in search of the causes of this sluggish advance, and will probably give an impetus to the sentiment of annexation such as it has never received before. And annexation very near at hand between the provinces and the United States is a magnet which draws the former nearer to ourselves, and renders their ultimate absorption more inevitable.

Following the example of New York, the city of Chicago is agitating for a radical reform in its municipal law. The present government of the city is divided into five branches, of whom the Mayor is the ornamental figure head, possessing—except in the approving of bills, signing warrants and pardoning prisoners from the city bridewell—very little more power than the janitor who sweeps out his office. In the new charter which the Legislature will be called on to provide, the dual system of legislation will probably be rejected, with a considerable enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of the Mayor. The present Board of Aldermen consists of forty members, elected from twenty wards. It is proposed to establish a Council of fifteen members, five from each division of the city, and to require that any act or ordinance shall pass both bodies before becoming a law. The new charter will also probably confer upon the Mayor the power to appoint or remove, with the concurrence of the Alderman, the members of the Board of Public Works, of Health, of Police, and of Education, and also to veto any bill passed by the Council, which in his judgment is objectionable. With such an enlargement of the functions of the Executive, it is safe to predict that the abuses which have crept into the various departments would have but a very short lease of life under the administration of the newly elected Mayor.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Boutwell has no power over legislation except so far as his recommendations recommend themselves to the judgment of the two houses. If he were to present his budget in person, and give the reasons for it, liable to be questioned at every point, it would not only awaken a more general interest in the affairs of the Government, but would stimulate confidence in every branch of the administration.

So says the Boston *Advertiser*. It has long been felt that Cabinet ministers should be permitted to occupy seats, when they desire to do so, on the floor of Congress, in one or both Houses, to be questioned concerning measures and public policy, to explain the same and give the reasons that lie at the bottom of recommendations. Such a system in our country would unquestionably work well and facilitate legislation. As it is, a Secretary makes his report—casts his bread on the waters without the opportunity for explan ation or argument in support of propositions felt to be best for the country, or reply to criticism of opponents intent solely on political advantage. Here manifestly is one of the Reforms which is bound to take place sooner or later.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Another link in Mr. Darwin's chain of evidence is regarded as supplied by the report that during the recent epidemic of yellow fever in Brazil, the monkeys there were so prone to take the disease as were the human residents. Other animals were exempt from contagion.

During the recent four days' discussion in the London School Board, of the question of the payment of fees in denominational schools, Professor Huxley raised the objection that the payment of fees to Roman Catholic schools would be subsidizing a superstitious system.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is informed that something like a stampede from the army has commenced. The statement made is to the effect that officers are sending in their papers by "hundreds and hundreds."

The trial at Woolwich, England, of the immense thirty-five ton gun, as arranged since the enlargement of the bore from 11.6 inches to 12 inches, has been completed, and the increase in the caliber is understood to have made such satisfactory improvement in the power of the gun that there is still some idea of its still further enlargement in order that the full capacity of the weapon may be thoroughly ascertained before the trials are completed.

A London paper has made a famous discovery of the cause of the Chicago fire. It says: "In a Chicago journal we find, in reference to Chicago's position as the commercial and financial metropolis of the Northwest, and the increase in the cables and operations for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri, that it is a city with a 'greenback flooring.' It was this 'greenback flooring,' now converted into ashes, that caused the consuming of the city; for the flame run along the pavements like brooks, and from them leaped into the houses."

Among the feats of a lightning saw on exhibition at the American Institute Fair in New York the following is mentioned: A cheating log nine inches in diameter, was sawed off by two men in three-quarter seconds, by three and a half strokes of the saw. It was then sawed across sixteen times in two minutes and sixteen seconds, or faster than a cord in nine minutes, including lost time.

At San Francisco there were eighteen severe earthquake shocks between June 21st and July 17th, 1808. Again, in 1812, the tower of a church was thrown down by an earthquake and crushed the roof, killing fifty persons. The severest shock at San Francisco occurred in October, 1868, and great damage was done. From an examination of the records it appears that the shock of 1868 may be considered as a standard of the maximum force of the subterranean convulsions in California during the last hundred years.

At Birmingham, Connecticut, a gas fitter is said to have adopted a novel method of supplying people with gas who have not opened the gas-fixtures. He puts a small receiver in the cellar or other convenient place, which he will fill about once a month, bring the gas from the works of the company in rubber bags made for the purpose.

The college photograph business has grown to be so extensive that the photographers make great exertions to obtain the contracts for the larger colleges. The seniors at Yale have awarded their contract this year to a Montreal artist.

Some amusement, if not consternation, has been caused by the discovery of lost intentional troubles, some error in the first section of the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812. The act most explicitly requires each veteran of such war to swear that he will bear arms for a pension, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers, and enlisted and drafted men, as took part in that war; kindly "provided, however, that such widows have not remarried." The act will be taken up for amendment when Congress meets.

The small-pox has become alarmingly prevalent in Chicago. The Board of Health say that for the last two weeks nearly all the immigrants that have arrived in that city had the infection among them, and within the last week a number of cases came, some remaining, and others going to various points in the Northwest. On Monday morning a man discovered a sudden swelling on his face and was stopped at the depot, from whence he was removed to the small-pox hospital. The attention of the railroad authorities was called to the fact, and sanitary precautions adopted for all immigrant trains having immigrants aboard. The immigrant houses were also ordered to be inspected, and inmates vaccinated by the Sanitary Inspectors.

A gentlemen of Madison, Illinois, is the possessor of one of the first issues of copper coins ever made in the United States. It is made in the sun shining on a sun dial, at the base of which are the words, "Mind Your Business," the date "1787," and the word "Fugio." On the reverse side are the words, "We Are One," surrounded by a chain of thirteen links. It is a very rare coin; not more than half a dozen are known to be in existence in this country.

A letter from Rome contains a story of a remarkable bulky taper having been sent to the Vatican—no one knows from whom—accompanied by a request that it should be placed in the Pope's private chapel, and lit during his mass. The request was complied with, and the Pope seeing it burning in a corner of the chapel, ordered it to be immediately extinguished, as it was spoiling the mass in his presence, and found to contain a small Orsini shell.

On Thanksgiving Day a novel ceremony is to take place in Washington city. A church spire is to be dedicated. After the usual morning service is over, eleven thousand girls, each bearing a part or an inscription on each bell, will then enter the church. Several brief addresses from distinguished orators will follow. Then the audience will retire to the vestibule and surrounding sidewalks, when "Old Hundred," "Coronation," "Antioch," "Home, Sweet Home," "Hail Columbia," &c. Then will be chimed "Old Hundred," the entire congregation and thought that this ceremony will attract crowds of sightseers.

In Providence is probably the largest wood-screw interest in creation. The American Screw Company have four mills, a new one in Smithfield and the ple mills, in Providence, another mill in Jersey City, and the State mill at Taunton. At the Bay State mill they make any kind of bolt used in any machinery, and a large amount of piano screws with round heads. The Company manufactured the screw machines every kind of screw of iron and steel that is made.

A rifle was exhibited at a recent Georgia fair, the maker of which had never worked at the trade a single day in his life. He had not even seen the rifle, but made every tool used in its manufacture. He had made in an ordinary country blacksmith shop. The only materials purchased were the mountings, and they in the rough. The stock was made from black walnut, cut by himself on the Little River swamp. He was not made originally for exhibition, but for his own private use. It took the premium at Augusta over guns manufactured by the most skillful workmen.

At St. Albans Church, New York, a lady recently presented Dr. Morrell with a white chasuble which was made from the lady's wedding dress. On the back of it was worked a large cross and the letters I. H. S. Dr. Morrell wore this with his back to the audience, and a good deal of surprise and not a little amusement for the children and visitors, when Bishop Potter heard of it, and forbade its further use.

A manufacturer of perfumery in Philadelphia, who does no retail business, wished permission to place on boxes the amount of stamps that are now required for bottles of perfumery it contained, instead of putting them on the bottles, because his bottles are very small and ornamental, and the stamps are so large that they nearly cover the bottles, and thereby injure sale. Commissioner PLEASANTS replied that the law must be complied with by stamping each separate bottle.

A strange and extremely unpleasant mistake occurred in Boston a few days ago. A lady had occasion to use an application of croton oil, and had left a bottle of it in the kitchen of her residence. A new servant girl supposed it to be hair oil and thought an application would benefit her hair. So she poured on a good quantity of it—they seldom do anything of the kind by halves—and went to bed. The effect was not only very surprising but very painful. When she awoke in the morning she found that not a hair of the traditional billiard ball, and the oil which had trickled down her face has run into her eyes, burning her face and seriously endangering her eyesight. She was removed to the hospital for treatment.

A New York city carriage maker makes the statement that "the sale of a first-class carriage some twenty years ago was an event; now, one leading firm has sold, in the season, carriages costing $2,000 and $3,000 at the rate of one dozen per week. At that time, $1,000 a week for labor was enormous; now we pay on an average $5,000 per week. A Jew owning a carriage then was an extraordinary rarity; there are more wealthy Jews now owning first-class carriages than there are wealthy Gentiles."

An inland draft, not at sight, for less than $100 does not require a stamp. The law reads: "A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherwise than at sight, or on demand, is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each and every dollar or fraction part thereof in excess of $100, but, like a promissory note, is exempt when for less than $100."

The existence of fusil oil in alcoholic liquids can, it is said, be readily recognized by placing a portion in a glass tube, and shaking up in it a piece of iodide of potassium. Should there be even one-fifth of one hundred per cent. of fusil oil contained in the liquid, a distinct light yellow color will be developed, the change taking place with still greater rapidity if the tube be heated.

Frost has visited Charleston and killed the malaria.

Belgium has instituted a new order. It is on the same principle as the Victoria Cross in England, for acts of heroism, and will be called Leopold's Cross, whilst the English decoration is given only to naval and military men.

Over seven thousand houses have been "given out" by the Chicago Shelter Committee, and a large proportion of them are up and occupied. The weather still continues favorable for out-door operations, and thus the pressure upon the relief society is much less than it would otherwise be.

The excitement in Clark county, Indiana, on account of the Park tragedy, has not died out. The suspicion that white men instigated the murders is unforgiven. A secret investigation. A number of negroes are leaving the county. The wife of the negro, Taylor, who is now suspected of being the one who struck the fiendish blows, has gone to Chicago. The grand jury will meet on the first of December, when it is probable that some of the lynchers of the negroes engaged in the bloody affair will be indicted.

The number of deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia during the week ending at noon Saturday was one hundred and fifty-three, against one hundred and fifty-three of the week previous.

Among the improvements suggested in the reconstruction of Chicago is the building of floating fire engines, to be used in cases of fires along the banks of the river. With so many lumber yards and other combustible material located near the river, as there always has been and probably will be, such floating extinguishers would often be of invaluable service.

At the "Grand Hotel," Paris, the other night, a lady, rather excited, rushed down to the "counting house," and asked hurriedly of one of those small tight-clad boys who are on duty in that precinct, "Have you the small-pox in the house?" and the boy, who "perfectly understands English," replied, "No, but we expect it every minute, and when it arrives I will send it up to the chamber of Madame!"

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Emperor of Russia issued an edict admitting Jews into the civil service of the Empire, under certain conditions. Following close on the heels of this reform comes up the question of their admission to the rank of officer in the Russian army, a warm discussion over which is now pending in the Reorganization Committee at St. Petersburg. The majority seem to be of the opinion that the consideration of the measure ought to be postponed until the other experiment had been fairly tested. A number of members of the Committee urge, however, that at least Jews who have gone through the University course should be recognized as qualified for the rank of officers, as the national and religious prejudices of the Jews usually disappear under the influence of education. The question is not yet decided.

A Chicago girl wrote to her lover in Springfield, Mass., just after the fire, saying: "Our wedding day was set for next week, and if you will stand up with a woman dressed in a cotton shirt and her father's overcoat, come on." The brave youth telegraphed in reply: "Get ready, I will be with you."

The latest joke on Mrs. Woodhull is that of the Manteau Democrat, which asserts that her vote was rejected by the Board of Inspectors because Demosthenes, by whom she claims to be inspired, was neither an American citizen nor had ever declared his intention to become such. Naturalization papers should be applied for at once.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia a day or two ago having on board six fugitive Arabs, dressed in nothing beside linen clothes. These Ishmaelites were almost frozen, the temperature being colder than on any morning of the present season. There was nobody on the vessel who understood a word of English. It was said that these Arabs had been captured by the French during the Algerian rebellion and banished for a number of years to French Guiana, an island on the Spanish main. It was further stated that the Arabs had escaped their time out, and then proceeded to Demerara, where they worked at whatever they could find to do until they raised money enough to pay their passage to America.

Within a mile of the city of Concord, New Hampshire, is a newly-built mansion, the dimensions of which are ten feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high. It has two small windows and a door on the front side, and a stovepipe through the roof is substituted for a chimney. In this diminutive dwelling, says the local journal, resides a man and wife, with four children from six months to six years of age, all of decent appearance and of at least ordinary intelligence. Probably there is not another dwelling of such compact housekeeping among Americans out of large cities.

Nevada journals state that all the old mines in that State, and their number is legion, which were discovered in the early days of the mining excitement and afterwards abandoned, are now being again sought after, re-located, and work resumed where it was left off years ago. And what seems most singular, in a large number of cases where work has been resumed, but a small amount of labor has been performed when the most astounding results have followed. The secret in the success in developing mines, however, at the present time, may be accounted for in a great measure by the complete change of tase adopted in the mode of working.

A financial paradox, which shows how completely all preconceived notions of prudence and policy fail in the presence of abject disaster, has been developed by the Chicago fire. Those firms who had all their capital in their business, and were strove to make it a safe investment, and not speculation, are the heaviest and most hopeless losers, while those who had outside investments, and sold largely on credit, are quietly collecting their debts and realizing their assets elsewhere.

Good wives recompense themselves. The New York *Mail* estimates the real estate in that city worth twenty-five per cent. more than it was prior to the breaking up of the Tammany ring.

The business men of St. Louis are appealed to by figures showing large increase in trade to come forward and build elevators. It is held that the business would be only limited by the facilities for handling it.

A total eclipse of the sun will appear on the 11th of December. It will be visible only in Australia and along the coasts of China and Japan. The total obscuration in Australia will be about four minutes.

It will greatly shock many good people in Chicago and elsewhere to know that woman suffrage is in imminent danger of death, even in its cradle—Wyoming—and at the hands of the Territorial Legislature. The Lower House has already expressed itself for repeal by a vote of nine Democrats to three Republicans, and its life or death depends upon the Territorial Council.

A New York letter says: An intimate friend of Mr. Tweed's (and a prominent lawyer besides) this morning expressed the opinion that the charges against him could not be brought to trial in a less period than seven months. This morning, Judge Learned, of the Supreme Court, granted a motion of his counsel, granted an extension of twenty days, to enable his sureties to justify in the amount of their bonds. This is supposed to be an important point gained by "the Boss," and he is inclined to felicitate himself accordingly.

The Chinese Government has appropriated $1,500,000 for the purpose of having some of its young men educated in this country They are to be instructed in our language and laws, our manners and customs. Yale College has been selected, and thirty young Chinese are to be sent thither next year, to be followed by thirty more each following year for ten years.

The intimate friendship existing between John Bull and John Barleycorn may be inferred from the following statistics, which are taken from a work on the national resources of England, published in London two or three weeks ago. Last year there were in that country 150,599 public houses and beer shops, 4215,585,000 were spent each year for drinks, an amount larger by more than £20,000 than was spent in 1868–'61. There was one seller of liquor to every 33 houses. 62,722,572 bushels of grain were destroyed to make intoxicating drinks in 1869, which, if made into bread, adding the grain used in vegetable products used in foreign spirits and wine, would make the equivalent of 170 four pound loaves for every family of five persons in Great Britain; enough loaves to pave a road ten yards wide, more than 1,800 miles long.

The distance of the continents, by the successful laying of a new cable between Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, and Port Darwin, on the northern point of Australia. Thence two land lines lead to the main Australian cities—one south to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney, the other along the eastern coast. From Melbourne there is but a step to Tasmania. This communication is completed throughout the Australian colonies, and from there to the network of telegraphic wires over the world.

A singular instance of premonition of evil is related by a correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*. A certain musician residing in that city, after playing at a ball in a town some miles distant last Monday night, retired to rest as usual, but was restless and unable to sleep, and a sensation of dread of something wrong took hold of his mind. He finally got up, shake it off, and courted sleep in vain. So strong did this uneasiness become that he at length arose and took the first train to Augusta, and immediately went to his home, where he found his wife and little son of four years of age, both nearly suffocated from coal gas. It was a long time before they could be revived. Had he been absent an hour longer, they would doubtless have both been dead.

The sub-Treasury at New York has adopted a system of stamping the paper on which checks are written, for the purpose of preventing alterations or forgeries. After the check is made out, it is passed through a small machine, which crimps or indents said paper, and the impression of the paper is seen on the amount and figures are written. The result is that the paper cannot be written on a second time, nor can it be restored to its original condition.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that the amount of valuable timber destroyed by the recent fires in that State has been greatly exaggerated. Huron, Sanilac, Midland, Tuscola and Isabella counties a large proportion of the forests have been destroyed; but this is not true of the vast bulk of the pine producing region which lies north of the counties named on the eastern side of Saginaw Bay. Cruisers report pine, as a simple item by itself, and reckoned by the millions of feet, is large; but the amount, when compared with the wealth of forests still standing, is almost insignificant. One of the heaviest lumbermen in the State, who has been making thorough examinations, considers that it is a safe estimate and within bounds to say that not more than five per cent. of the standing pine timber in the State has been reached by fire, and of this amount he thinks that not more than one per cent. will be lost.

A Rome paper says that it is like old Rome now to saunter through the streets of that city: what with masons, scaffolding, time, bricks; engineers who make, unmake and remake, and a hundred different dialects. Those who talk most are Venetians. Those who speak loudest, Neapolitans. Those who are, at least, Piedmontese, for the trouble it gives them to speak well. The Lombards, who, since their dialect is Italianized, speak no more. The Sicilians, who speak with their fingers, eyes and chin. The Romagnols, who talk and swear. The Tuscans, who chatter merrily, and the Romans look on with an eloquent smile.

An important decision as to the rights of railway stockholders in case of a consolidation with other roads, and corporations, nor of brains, nor of patent or trico pherous compounds: and Eve herself, the primal and perfect woman nobly planned, had probably no greater wealth of tangled charms. Discarding all moral principle, we are tempted to lapse into the most inexact kind of gush, and to pronounce this Boston beauty the greatest *heiress* in America, and consequently the most envied of girls. There! we have done it; so hastily asking our lovely reader pardon for our verbal misdemeanors, we drop the subject, lest we may do worse.

The Queen of Holland, who interested herself warmly in the literary people in London while visiting there some time ago, made much of the artists in Rome more recently, bestowing the greater part of her leisure upon them individually, and especially noticing Mr. Buchanan Read.

A countryman who recently visited Greenville, Tennessee, took the home of Andrew Johnson, had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Bank of Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out into a joyful exclamation: "Well, I'll be d——d if them fellers ain't got up a new kind of an enterprise of his own accord!" Mr. Munoz de Castro, Minister of Venezuela to the United States, was the head of a mercantile house in New York; General Hersan, Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras in Paris under the Empire, had a large mercantile establishment at Bordeaux; Gabriel Lafond, Minister of Costa Rica, was President of an insurance company in Paris. It is not known that there are not American precedents, our Minister in Chili in 1865 was in charge of a mercantile house in Valparaiso, and Mr. Brent, our Charge d'Affaires at Lima, was and still is engaged in business there. But the most eminent instance of this entire compatibility of public duty and private enterprise is the case of Gen. John A. DIX in Paris. This distinguished soldier and citizen was, during the whole period of his service as our Envoy, the President of a great railway corporation, and devoted much of his time and energies to advancing its interests in Europe.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says: "We will wager a dollar that General Schenck was named Director of the Mining Company without his knowledge or consent, or has already handed in his resignation. Minister, He handed in his resignation only one year abroad when he accepted the mission."

A Boatman's association has been organized in Baltimore, whose object is to form an association co-extensive with the country, that Congress may learn the strength and amount of capital invested in the steamboat interest, and also that by their united efforts they may be able to induce the Government to moderate somewhat the rigor of the acts of Congress recently passed in reference to river and ocean navigation by steam. It is also proposed to handle all questions connected with this particular interest, and from time to time make suggestions and lay down rules on what would benefit as well the capitalist whose money is invested in this branch of commerce as the passenger and those who patronize them.

The New York Workingmen's Union is said to be threatened with dissolution. The painters, bricklayers, stairbuilders, and others have severally given notice of withdrawal. The grounds of dissatisfaction are the alleged perversions of the organization from its

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ANOTHER WAR IN AFRICA.

Condition of the Prince of Wales

War in Africa.

LONDON, November 28.—War has broken out in Africa on the route pursued by explorers. Captain Stanley and four of his men were killed in a battle with the natives. Stanley himself being ill with fever at Unicanyem.

Execution of the Communist Leaders.

PARIS, November 29.—The execution of the Communist Rossel was attended by a clergyman of a Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bourgess by the Roman Catholic clergyman. Rossel jumped from the convict carriage immediately after it halted. He looked very pale and walked with difficulty toward the spot assigned to him, even although he was supported by a clergyman. Ferre was lifted from the wagon and placed on the ground immediately after Rossel. He appeared to recover his strength immediately, and walked with a firm step. Bourgess was then taken out, and the sentence of the court martial was read. At the conclusion of the ceremony Rossel handed his handkerchief to the attending clergyman and in a cool manner had his eyes blindfolded. There were thirty thousand soldiers present. The different bands struck up the music of a brilliant march almost immediately. This was played until the troops were far from the scene of execution. The finale of the tragedy has produced a very deep sensation in the camp at Sartory, in Paris.

Condition of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, November 29.—The latest bulletin from Sandringham reports that there has been no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales since yesterday. The fever is not so great, the patient is easier, and obtains some sleep, by which he is greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the case, anxiety in regard to the result is not removed.

LONDON, November 29.—The physicians' bulletin, dated six o'clock this evening, says the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet day. As an indication that the condition of His Royal Highness is not considered dangerous, it may be stated that his physicians consider it necessary to issue only two bulletins each day. Should the case become critical, bulletins would be published every hour.

LONDON, November 29.—Midnight.—At a late hour to-night there was no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

A New Cabinet in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, November 29, Evening.—The King of the Belgians has commissioned M. Georges Francois Thonissen to form a new Cabinet.

The Burgomaster of Ghent, at the head of a deputation of four hundred citizens, today waited upon M. Jules Bara, the well known liberal statesman, and presented an address expressing admiration of his political principles, and the hope that he would again be called to participate in the administration of the government. M. Bara was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of M. Frere Orban.

Germans Fortifying the Vosges Passes.

PARIS, November 29.—The Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the passes of the Vosges.

VIENNA, November 29.—Baron Von Laugenau, Minister of Austria to Holland, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. Prince Mettennich has asked permission to retain his post at the head of the Austrian legation in Paris, which he has held since 1859.

The Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 29.—There has been a large increase in the number of cases of cholera in Stamboul during the last three or four days.

Marriage of General Sickles.

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch from Madrid gives an account of the marriage of General Sickles, Minister of the United States. The ceremony was attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. Among those who honored it with their presence was Marshal Serrano, late Regent of Spain. The dispatch gives the name of the bride as Miss Creighton. General Sickles and wife left Madrid the day after their marriage for Liverpool, where they were to take steamer for New York. Some of his friends say he will not return.

Sensation in Madrid Over Havana Affairs.

MADRID, November 29.—The Government to-day received a dispatch from Havana, announcing the execution of the nautical students for profaning the cemetery where the remains of Castanon were interred. The news created a profound sensation, and the Ministry immediately convened to consider what action to take. The departure of the mail steamer, to have sailed to-day from Cadiz for Cuba, was postponed for twenty-four hours.

The Trade Mark Convention.

VIENNA, November 29.—The first treaty negotiated by Count Andreassy since he came into office, being that concluded with the American Minister, John Jay, for the protection of trade marks in the United States and Austria, was done in duplicate, which were deposited in the archives at Vienna, Pesth and Washington. The treaty is written in three languages. English, German and Hungarian.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, November 29.—The Pope on yesterday, in replying to an address, expressed confidence in the triumph of the Church. He protested against all ideas of compromise with the rulers of Italy.

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch dated Berlin yesterday says: The Prussian Foreign Office has received intelligence that the German sailors who were under confinement in Rio de Janeiro have been released by order of the authorities.

A pacific arrangement of the difficulty with Brazil is now probable, and excitement on the subject is subsiding.

BRUSSELS, November 29.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King, and the people are satisfied with the accomplishment of their object and have dispersed, and order prevails throughout the city.

VERSAILLES, November 29.—The first snow of the season here made its appearance last night.

BERLIN, November 29.—The press throughout the country comments with indignation upon the frequent assassinations of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France, and the almost total impunity of the perpetrators from punishment, and demand of the military authorities energetic and efficient action to put a stop to the outrages.

Bismarck was unable to attend the opening of the Prussian Diet, in consequence of protracted indisposition.

BERLIN, November 29.—The German squadron of evolution is ordered to practice in the Atlantic.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 29, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s, 91¼; 10-40s, 90; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 92¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 20¾; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 9½@9¾; red winter 11s 8d; flour 25s@26s 6d; wheat 9s 3d; cheese 63s.

ANTWERP, November 29.—Petroleum—Refined 47¾ francs.

The Democratic Party Dead.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, November 27.—Hon. George H. Pari er, one of the prominent Democrats of the State, published a card in the *Democrat* of this evening, in which he says the Democratic party as an organization is dead, and if Democrats expect to resurrect its principles and succeed in 1872, they must abandon the old organization and become an integral portion of a new party. The article creates much excitement in political circles.

Recent Fighting in Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A Puerto Principe letter of the 14th inst. states that six hundred Spanish troops encountered the revolutionary forces under Quesada at Ojnajuez on the 10th. They were defeated badly by the Cubans, the Spaniards retreating with the loss of one hundred and seventy dead on the field and three hundred wounded, who were taken into Principe. The Cubans were armed with American rifles.

COL. JORDAN FOR GOVERNOR.

His Name Formally Presented by the Republicans of Bedford County.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in Bedford, on the 20th November, which was addressed by A. H. Coffroth, John Dull and Hon. Jordan, and the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting were the following:

1st. That we congratulate the Republican party of the Nation, South and North, upon the recent brilliant victories, which it has obtained in the campaign just closed, foreshadowing a greater triumph in 1872.

2d. That we have full faith in the administration of General Grant, which has been marked with great ability and economy, in all the departments of government, evincing sound statesmanship, pure patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the trust, and we pledge to him our united support towards his re-election in the coming contest.

3d. That we congratulate the Republicans of Bedford county upon the gallant fight which they made in the late campaign, and the glorious triumph which crowned their efforts, resulting in the overthrow of this hitherto Democratic stronghold.

4th. That our most profound thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those liberal minded and independent Democrats who so largely contributed to our success, thereby showing their appreciation of good doctrine.

Resolved, That as citizens of Bedford county—the friends and neighbors of Hon. Francis Jordan, among whom he was born and reared, and practiced his profession for many years—we take peculiar pleasure and interest in presenting him to the Republicans of the State as one pre-eminently qualified to fill with credit to himself and advantage to the Commonwealth, the Gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania. His early, constant and zealous support and advocacy of the great principles of Republicanism—his experience in the State Senate as a Legislator of systematic, diligent and careful attention to the discharge of public duties—the satisfactory manner in which he has filled the office of Auditor General—the confidence and respect in his knowledge of the law, and the sound wealth—his knowledge of the wants of the State, and his high character for integrity combine to render him a standard-bearer in every way worthy of the Republican party.

Resolved, That David F. Mann, Esq., be the Representative delegate to the next State Convention, and that S. J. Jordan, James M. Barndollar and B. F. Ashcom, Esqs., be conferees to meet conferees from the other counties of this Senatorial district, to select a delegate to said Convention, and that they are instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. Francis Jordan for Governor.

DUALIN, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Details of an Experiment—Demolishing a Rock One Hundred and Thirty-six feet Under the Surface.

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 18.—The new explosive, dualin, was tried to-day at the Crane Iron Company's mines. The Company have had great difficulty in procuring water for their washery, on the land leased by them, situated close by the village of Wescoesville. They have sunk a well one hundred and thirty-seven feet deep and six feet square, with no other result than meeting a check to their further progress in the shape of solid limestone rock. It was therefore determined to try the effect of exploding a charge of dualin at the bottom of the well, hoping that, like the prophet's rod of old, it might cause the waters to gush forth.

After a pleasant ride of little more than two miles from this city we peered down into the blackness of a very deep hole, at the bottom of which, we were informed, the gentleman in charge of the dualin was at work preparing for the explosion. Two wires were slowly unwinding from a reel held by one of the mine hands, and paying out into the darkness, to me the means of communicating with the dualin when all had been prepared. It was disagreeable to think of this man sat down, alone—or with no other company than the dualin—fixing the wire to the terrible charge; nor was it possible to refrain from the speculation, "If it should happen to go off?" Near by was a steam drill which had been hauled up from the well an hour before, having just completed the work of drilling a hole and a half inch hole twenty-six feet into the solid rock. This significant looking piece of machinery accomplishes almost incredible wonders. In forty minutes it drilled a hole three and a half feet into hard limestone rock. In two hours it worked its way down a distance of sixteen feet. The machine looks like little more than a cylinder and piston, and fits into the apex of a stout iron tripod. Drills of suitable length are kept on hand, it delivers 200 blows a minute, upon the face of the rock. Each blow is equal to a weight of 1,000 pounds, and the drill takes a step at each blow. Steam was communicated to the machine by a pipe connected with the stationary engine, used at the mines for pumping.

At length we were relieved from suspense by seeing the workers on the surface haul the drill, from the bottom of the well. Divesting himself quickly of the dripping waterproofs, he soon entered into an animated explanation of the method of the drill and the power of the dualin, talking with the eloquence of enthusiasm. He opened a two-pound package of the dualin for our inspection, and had died it with a freedom that made us shudder. It looks like a mixture of sawdust and grease, and has a peculiar, faint, sickly odor. A more innocent-looking package than this one would be hard to be made up; but it was trying to the nerves to see it thrown with great violence upon the ground to convince the lookers-on that it would not explode by concussion. Still less did it console the personal serenity to see the exhibitor put a handful upon a stone and coolly draw a match from his pocket and set fire to it! Everything present drew a sigh of relief when, after fizzing like damp gunpowder and showing a bright blue flame, the mixture finally went out without any kind of explosion.

After dinner, in the presence of a large number of persons, the charge in the well was fired. The dualin, it will be understood, was brought down in the rock at the bottom of a well one hundred and forty-seven feet deep. Between seventy and thirty feet of water had been left in on top of the charge—for water makes no sort of difference to this terrible explosive. A few turns of the electric machine, and a dull, booming sound was heard; the ground trembled with the shock, a column of water shot like dust rose from the well's mouth, and the thing was done.

What was done? We can get a good idea of the smash that occurred down there from a look at the rock on the surface soon afterward. Two pounds of dualin were laid upon the top of the largest piece of limestone rock that could be found in the neighborhood. The rock probably weighed between ten and twelve hundred weight. The powder was simply laid upon the top of it, with the rock covered over with two shovelfuls of earth. The electric machine connected with it was carried to a safe place on the other side of the field, and the operator simply turned the handle. The explosion which followed was terrific. Strange to say, not a single flying fragment of rock to be seen or heard, but only, after the sharp report, a small cloud of dust and white smoke like steam. The effect upon the rock was to pulverize it. There were, perhaps half a dozen good-sized pieces left, not much larger than a man's head, and the rest was powdered and smashed into a hole where the rock had been. Such a terrible power has the dualin to do its work that it be unfit for breaking quarried stone, on account of the waste that must necessarily ensue. It was very natural, for a spectator to say, as one such party did, "Why, where has the rock gone to?"

The gentleman in charge, as the explosive, who has undertaken to give abundant supply of water for the Crane Company's mine, feels confident of being able to accomplish his object. He says that if he handles it with such skill and fearlessness as, after a time, to beget confidence in the spectators. (Of course, the composition of the explosive is a secret.

The New Jersey Railroad Lease and the Pennsylvania Tax.

The New York *Bulletin* is of opinion that the virtual consolidation of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey railroads will have a beneficial effect on the petroleum trade of Pittsburgh and of Philadelphia. It says: "Under an expert's opinion there seems better rates can be secured than on the Delaware, ocean freights averaging twenty-two cents per barrel stowage space lower from New York. The *Bulletin* says:

Pittsburgh is credited with possessing three-quarters of the oil-refining capacity of the United States, and it is well known to the trade that for four years it has been bought up to transact the petroleum business between New York and Pittsburgh without the intervention of Philadelphia commission merchants as the representatives of the Pittsburgh sellers. Three-quarters of all the oil ever manufactured by Pittsburgh has been sold to account of New York buyers, and of that proportion has been put on board vessels at Philadelphia. In this connection, almost invariably been sold for lower prices than those of our market, for better rates on freights are, as we have said, higher from the Delaware. Several months before the Pennsylvania lease of the New Jersey Railroads became an accomplished fact we took the ground that, if the lease were consummated, such a consummation would open New York as the direct export mart for Pittsburgh crude oil, with advantages which, previous to the railway union, we could not offer that refining center. Through bills of lading on refined oil from Pittsburgh are possible under the consolidation, which would enable the oil to be put on vessels in New York at a quarter of a cent per gallon better price to the seller than the same can be done in Philadelphia, while the buyer is enabled to use the railway interest as to sell the oil at better prices than it previously has done. We have also long new facilities for reaching another export market and port. The freight on refined oil in barrels ought never to exceed eight cents daily at the gallon between this city and Philadelphia at local rates.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to establish free trade in insurance. At present no European company can establish an agency in Illinois without first depositing $100,000 with the Auditor of State. The Auditor comments on this fact in his last report, and says: "No foreign companies except the Liverpool and London and Globe and the North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh have complied with this requirement. Referred to the Chicago *Tribune*, these two companies alone have paid losses exceeding five millions, while the fourteen Illinois companies will not be able to pay a like sum out of more than $30,000,000 of losses.

A CONFERENCE of the "Advanced Ritualistic" clergymen, of New York and the neighboring diocese, is in contemplation, with reference to the recent anti-ritualistic pastoral address of the Bishops at Baltimore—a, to be "conservative" in reference to the anticipated subjection of certain high church rectors in the New York Episcopal diocese, touching their recently enunciated doctrines on the confessional and the Real Presence. The names of Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morrill, Dr. Hall and Father Mines are mentioned as prominent in the movement.

SAYS a New York letter: "Before the week is out it is morally certain that Mayor Hall will also be arrested, upon charges substantially identical with those against Connolly and Tweed. The grand jury had an intimation to that effect, from a high official authority, this morning, and, acting upon the hint, one of its looking around friends will furnish him with the anticipated $1,000,000 bail."

The sudden and severe coldness of the weather in England causes great distress among the unprepared poor. In London alone the police returns show that within the city limits seventeen deaths have resulted immediately from exposure to cold since the first appeared. Measures are being taken to provide fuel and clothing for the suffering.

The Iron Trade.

From S. W. Hopkins & Co., exporters of railroad iron, 58 Old Broad street, London, we have received the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

COUNTRIES.	Month ending 31st Oct.		Ten Months ending 31st Oct.	
	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.
America.						
U. States	18,743	38,319	65,174	362,830	341,629	441,709
British	200	4,760	3,177	23,920	34,705	30,886
Spanish W. I. Islands	10		547	993	3,196	2,573
Brazil	1,061		2,000	3,261	3,261	5,261
Chili	115		860	2,762	13,849	11,164
Peru			340	3,662	18,730	13,660
Europe.						
Russia	50,607	10,196	5,639	247,478	204,305	75,928
Sweden			1,000	2,000	2,000	5,784
Germany	5,345	2,300	1,819	30,328	47,420	45,909
Austrian Territories	553	2,578	3,291	22,217	35,495	21,872
France	313		1,000	1,000	1,000	5,634
Holland	203	267	1,216	10,078	15,212	10,360
Belgium & Colonies	613	936	2,003	11,609	10,880	10,761
British India	10,220	6,658	1,064	66,300	140,845	31,992
Australia	2,004	417	407	19,842	7,736	12,014
Africa.						
Egypt	200	107	2,226	6,031	2,176	5,678
Other countries	5,744	5,411	2,000	5,744	5,411	67,373
Total	96,446	69,779	99,836	823,610	931,991	846,996
Old Iron to all countries	15,515	6,822	16,370	95,131	92,702	119,899
Iron to U. States	13,658	12,875	24,068	118,297	97,589	156,757

—Philadelphia Press.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI

November 27.—Coal in active demand, and prices firm. Youghiogheny afloat 14c, and delivered at 20c. Ohio river afloat 13c, and delivered at 18@19c. Cannel afloat 18c, and delivered at 24c.

November 28.—Since our last the receipts at this point have been about 3,000 bushels. Prices are fairly established, and under an active demand the supply is being rapidly reduced. We quote the closing rates as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	14c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	20c
Ashland, afloat, ₩ bush	13c
Ashland, delivered, ₩ bush	18@19c
Cannel, afloat, ₩ bush	18c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	24c
Anthracite, ₩ ton	$11 00
Gas Coke, at yards, ₩ bush	10c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	12c
Hard Foundery, delivered, ₩ bush	16@17c

Pork Packing in Muscatine.

[Special dispatch to the Commercial.]

MUSCATINE, Iowa, November 25.—James Hagels & Co. have packed to date three thousand hogs. Prices from 3¼ to 3¾c. Highest price paid to-day, 4c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Tobacco—sales of 50 hhds; market continues active and high for all grades; no sales to-morrow. Bagging inactive and weak, but not quotably lower; sales of 2,000 pcs. on orders, 15a16c. Cotton easy; middling 18c. Flour firm, on orders, at $6 25a6 50 for extra family. Grain quiet; prime to choice red wheat $1 30a1 45; amber $1 40a1 50, on arrival. Corn in fair demand; new car load, bulk, 45c. Oats 42a42c, in bulk. Rye steady at 80c. Barley—Fall No 1 90c. Provisions unchanged; mess pork $13 00a13 50, cash, for old and new. Bacon in moderate demand; sacon shoulders 7¼c; sides, clear rib, 9¾c; sides, clear rib, 9¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 15c. Lard 10c. Butter firmer under diminished receipts. Whisky 93½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 29.—Flour firm. Wheat advanced, active and firm; No 2 white wheat $1 46; Michigan $1 46; amber do $1 41a1 42; No 2 red $1 33 asked 35½; rejected $1 40. Corn dull; new high mixed 39c; new low 37c; old 40@45c; no grade 42c. Oats a shade better; No 1 39½; No 2 37½c; Michigan 38½c. Hogs firm at $4 50.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Metals—Manufactured Copper firm; Ingot Lake firmer at 35c, cash; Iron—Scotch Pig $54@60; American $34@37. Refined English and American Bar firm at $82 50@85 00. Russia Sheet scarce at 15¼a16c, gold. Nails firm; Cut $4 99; Clinch $6 15a6 65; Horse Shoe 12a13c.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1871.

The local money market was very active and firm, and good rates were paid by borrowers for loans. Very little paper can be placed with private lenders under twelve per cent. and there is a very fair class selling at that figure. A great amount of paper has been made from the late run of coal which is held largely by our banks and bankers. Much of this takes the place of matured paper held previously.

Thanksgiving will be observed closely by all the banks and banking houses, insurance offices, &c. There is little activity in local stocks, but there is a steady investment demand for Allegheny Valley bonds, both the 7-30s and the new 7s. Of the miscellaneous stocks, Columbia oil still holds a front rank. A few transactions in it lately at $20, but it is firmly held by the large owners as a good paying investment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	111	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¼	109½	109½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	113¾
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	113¼

The gold premium quietly slipped down to ten and three-eighths and remained most of the day at that lower point—lower than it has been during the present year. Later in the afternoon it advanced an eighth. It is said that the bull party, in view of the large amount of gold coming out the next thirty days, have apparently withdrawn from the market, awaiting for something to turn up favorably. And indeed it is not unlikely that with the heavy imports over exports, and the annual interest charge of one hundred and twenty millions on our securities held abroad, which must in time deplete our stock of specie, that this clique may mark up the price again, but with the present condition of affairs we may look for a postponement. At present the bear element has control of the market, and may hold the field for some time to come.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 29, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	Closing.
	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
C. & H.	92¼	91¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Del. Scrip	87½	87	87½	87½	87½	87½
Del. Consolidated	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Reading	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Hudson	116	116	116	116	116	116
Mich. Cent.	116½					
Lake Shore	88½	89	88½	88½	89	
Illinois Cent.	125	125				
Chic. & Rock Island	103¾	103¾	104	104	104	104
Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & N. W.	61½	61	61	61	61½	61½
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾		54¾	55¼
Do. pref.	75	75	75	75	75	75
Tol. & Wabash	64	64				
Do. pref.	79	79	79	79	79	79
Fort Wayne	96	96		96¾	96	
Ohio & Miss.	42	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Chic. & Alton		118¾				
Do. pref.						
Union Pacific						
N. J. Central	111					
Canton	69		69			
W. U. Tel.	62¼	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾		36¾	36¾
Quicksilver	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Wells-F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.		58¾				
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the next active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	55¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	25¾
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	20
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Seeding	90

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Attends daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a margin for the accommodation of parties on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 28.—The wool market remains quiet, and prices exhibit no material change for any description. If anything, there is a firmer feeling for good Michigan fleeces, and the medium grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania are scarce and much wanted. But the stocks of all other grades of domestic are very light for the season, and as they are being constantly reduced by no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions in order to effect sales. It seems to be the general opinion that wool is, just now, a good thing to hold as an investment; and some dealers are acting upon this hypothesis, in buying for speculation, and confidence can be obtained a shade under the ruling currency. But with an easier money market, cheap lots are now easy to find.

There can be no doubt that the exigencies of consumption will absorb the whole supply now visible, or that can be hunted up, at the prices which manufacturers during the next six months. Under ordinary circumstances, a materially higher range of prices would be inevitable before the end of the present wool season; and with an active demand from manufacturers, April will be found speedily to take place.

But the latter are hardly satisfied with the prices set before them, which involves so many doubts and contingencies that they feel obliged to proceed cautiously in purchasing only to meet present requirements, and will not buy staple to any extent unless they have orders in hand for goods at prices based on the present cost of the raw material, the margins just now are too small for them to go ahead on a venture. Hence the balance of wool likely to pass into consumption only as fast as its products may choose to travel on the same road.

The sales for consumption during the week ending wool the past week, but mostly at prices which will hardly suffice to replace the kinds disposed of from future importation.

Sales of domestic for the week have been light and 21,492 pkgs and 1,000 bbls. Included are 6,000 lbs fine XX Ohio at 62½c; 18,000 lbs medium do 66c; 15,000 heavy do 56c; 5,000 X do 62c; 25,000 lbs X Michigan 60c; 3,000 lbs do 62c; 30,000 lbs No 1 combing X do 64c; 12,000 lbs X New York State 55a60; 4,000 lbs X Wisconsin at 60c; 10,000 lbs Western 62½c; 1,500 lbs Hobo 60c; 1,200 lbs scoured $1 05; 27,000 lbs unwashed Western 40a45c; 1,500 lbs sub washed Western 72c; 12,000 lbs unmerchantable 50c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

November 29.—We learn of no material change in any of the features of this market. There is considerable inquiry for domestic fleece, but stocks generally are held above the views of manufacturers, and they purchase only as immediate wants compel. The stocks of all descriptions are moderate, and holders are not disposed to operate, except at very full rates. The demand for foreign continues moderately active, and prices generally are in sellers' favor. The sales are 2,000 lbs. No. 1 and above fleece at 68c; 20,000 lbs mixed 61c; 10,000 lbs. unwashed 40c; 7,000 lbs. scoured 90c; 3,000 lbs. fine unwashed Texas 44c; 12,000 lbs. California Lamb's 37½c; 10,000 lbs. Spring clip California 44c; 6,000 lbs extra pulled 50a52½c; 25,250 do 47a50c; 30,000 lbs. Mestiza 30a34½c; 180,000 lbs Cape 4¾a42c; 5,000 lbs unwashed Smyrna 30c; 10,000 lbs. scoured Montevideo 80c.

November 25.—There has been a little more inquiry for domestic fleece, but manufacturers generally purchase very little in excess of their immediate wants, as the prices now ruling are somewhat above their views. The market, however, continues with a very firm tone, the stocks are not large, and holders do not evince any disposition to operate, except at full prices. The demand for foreign has been quite active, and the firmer grades are a trifle firmer. The sales are 20,000 lbs XXX and above Ohio fleece, at 70c; 10,000 lbs XX Ohio and Michigan at 63c; 40,000 lbs X do do 50,000 lbs unmerchantable, 50c; 40,000 lbs. No. 1 and above unwashed, 70a90c; 5,000 lbs Canada, 74c; 2,000 lbs combings and delaine, 67c; 2,000 lbs unwashed, 42c; 3,000 lbs medium washed, 60@62c; 30,000 lbs super pulled 59a65c; 7,000 lbs Western Texas, 31½c; 5,000 combed, 73c; 10,000 lbs Nonils, 40a41c; 12,000 lbs Mestiza, 30½c; 5,000 lbs super washed, 72c; 22c; 3,000 lbs black pulled, 48½c; 13,500 lbs fall clip California, 36½c; 2,000 lbs spring clip do, 40c; 2,000 lbs California lambs', 38c; 400,050 lbs Mestiza, 31a 32½c; 136,000 lbs Montevideo, 36a40c; 140 bales Cape, 40c; 6,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 70c; 5,000 lbs super and extra pulled, 40c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 22.—There is rather more doing, but prices are without material change. The current prices are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Superfine Saxony fleece 62a65c; full blooded Merino fleece 60a62c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 60a 62c; half blood fleece 53a55c; quarter blood fleece 52a54c; common fleece 52a52c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—Full blood Merino fleece 62a65c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 59a60c; half blood fleece 60a 62c; quarter blood fleece 52a60c; common fleece 55a 55c. Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky—Full blood Merino fleece 59a60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57a 60c; half blood fleece 52a61c; quarter blood fleece 52a55c; common fleece 50a52c. Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota—Full blood Merino fleece 59a60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57a60c; half blood fleece 52a55c; quarter blood fleece 52a55c; common fleece 52a55c. Combing and Delaines—Washed fleece 65a 70c; unwashed fleece 50a55c. Canada—Unwashed 37c. Tub washed—Choice selected 73a75c; well washed 73a74c; fair ordinary 68a70c; low or burry 55a65c. Domestic pulled—City short Mernos 70a72c; city No. 1, 59a61c; Western 55a58c.—*North American.*

New York Hop Market.

November 25.—The receipts are extremely light for this period of the season, and, though the market is very quiet, holders of all good grades remain firm. The business since our last has been altogether in a jobbing way. The following is from the circular of 294 Inst., of Mr. Emmet Wells:

Receipts for the week	331
Receipts, corresponding week last season	2,110
Total receipts since September 1st	109,000
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	21,492
Export clearances for the week	1,382
Total exports since September 1st	77
Imports for the week	157
Total imports since September 1st	1,500

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of November 11th: "There is no alteration to remark in our market, which continues quiet. The small demand which now prevails will soon exhaust the stock of new English, prices of which are very firm and exert their influence on every class of hops; the only descriptions which show any weakness being the very lowest grades, against which good yeartlings compete at much less money, and the very choicest which have been held by planters for extraordinary prices now not in such very good demand. Continental markets are firm."—*Commercial List.*

Chicago Fork Trade.

The Receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, last week, were 102,514, against 56,036 the previous week, and 65,726 for the corresponding week last year. The packing season may now be said to be in full blast, and the weather is very favorable for cutting. Packers have, thus far this season, bought and dispatched 90,000 hogs, against 95,297 head at this date last year.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1871.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, with a supply on sale larger than that of the week previous, was slow, with prices from 11c to 23c lower. The advices from the East were unfavorable, and in consequence buyers were disposed to be very cautious about making purchases as most of them had lost money on their shipments. On Thursday the number of buyers here was fair, the small interior towns of the State being well represented; cattle sold slowly, as buyers seemed to have no faith in the markets. At this season of the year the markets are well supplied with poultry and game, which decreases the demand for beef. This week the trade opened up slow; buyers had returned from the East and all reported very bad markets at both Philadelphia and New York, with prices from ¾c to 1c lower than the week previous. As yet very little stock has been sold and none of it has been taken by buyers for New York and Philadelphia. They are very offish in their manner, and are evidently determined to purchase at lower prices or let it be shipped through on first hands.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale has for some time been light, but it looks as if this branch of the trade was reviving a little. There is a growing demand for stockers, with but few offering, and prices have advanced a shade. A few weeks ago it was almost impossible to sell them at any price; now there is considerable inquiry for them, not only by the farmers of the surrounding country, but by dealers for shipment. Prices are steady at from $3 50 to $4 00 ₩ 100 lbs. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50 to $3 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $3 75; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the week just closed has been very heavy; in fact, for a day or two it was impossible to unload and pen them, and both cattle yards and sheep pens were required to accommodate the receipts. The demand during the week was fair, for had it not been what would have been done with all the hogs would be hard to say; but the supply was so largely in excess that buyers, knowing well that no difficulty would be experienced in getting all they wanted, were not disposed to pay old prices, and hogs dropped at least 50c ₩ 100 lbs, and even at the decline they were not disposed to operate heavily, as most of them were getting a supply on commission, a good many going forward in first hands.

On Tuesday the market was slow and dull, not many hogs changing hands, but there is a slight improvement over last week, hogs selling probably from 5c to 10c higher, though the feeling is not improving, as there are still some hogs in the pens sold that have been here for over a week. Until the run is worked off, and the supply becomes lighter, dealers do not look for much change. New York shippers still report the market there low, with no signs of improvement. The following are the grades current for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 40; good to prime, Philadelphia, $4 25a4 30; good to prime New York, $4 00a4 15; rough to common, $4.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this week was unusually light; yet, there seemed to be enough to supply the demand.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

WHAT WOULD LUTHER THINK OF IT?

From a Berlin dispatch in our issue of Friday it would apppear that the contest between the German Government and the Papal Church is not likely soon to end in settlement or compromise. During the last few months the Jesuits and their supporters have felt, or at least expressed, a good deal of confidence that the imperial government had already seen the error of its course in reference to the Church, and that on the assembling of the *Reichstag* it would make haste to take a "new departure." But the discussion of "bills for the criminal prosecution of priests who abuse the privileges of their office, and for the protection of the liberties of the people against the encroachments of the Church," if the language of the dispatch is rightly understood, does not imply repentance for or retrocession from the position assumed by the Parliament at its former sessions. The Jesuits' expectation of a change of policy seems to have rested in the belief that the DOELLINGER or Old Catholic party in Germany is really not numerous, and that Prince BISMARCK is too sagacious a statesman to prosecute a quarrel with the powerful Catholic Church in the interest of a few discontented members.

In fact, there is no evidence that the hearts of the people, the masses, are much interested in the dispute between those who reject and those who receive the dogma of infallibility, and the degree in which the lay members of any particular congregation are concerned or indifferent seems to depend, for the most part, on their general intelligence and on the relations, affectionate or otherwise, subsisting between them and their priest. Thus, while some congregations hear with perfect unconcern that their spiritual guide has been excommunicated for refusing to accept the act of the Council, and are quite ready to receive the substitute set over them by the Bishop, in other congregations the change is signalized by such a scene as was lately witnessed in a church near Kaufstein, in the diocese of Munich. The Archbishop of Munich having made an address to the great audience assembled in and around the church, he proceeded to pronounce sentence of excommunication against the priest, Father BERNARD. No doubt, both the speech and the ritual cursings, which, like those of INGULPHUS, in Tristram Shandy, left no part or member of Father BERNARD unassigned to blight, appeared very terrible to the episcopal speaker. Great, therefore, must have been his surprise as he became aware that his maledictions were not received as final, and that the excommunicated priest, in full canonicals, standing aloft in the gallery, was addressing the congregation in reply. Great must have been his disgust when he became aware that the people were listening in manifest sympathy, as the priest called them to witness that he had never taught them false doctrine, or justly incurred a single one of the curses denounced against him. The Archbishop loudly ordered the priest to be silent, the people not to hear, but all in vain. They shouted applause, gathered about their pastor, encouraging him in every way. Then, the Archbishop began to *bless* the people, but his blessing was as little regarded as his execrations, whereupon his lordship began to hurry away from the place, attended by about twenty persons of the immense audience. The last words that sounded in his retiring ears referred to his own inconsistency and treason to truth, who in the Council opposed the absurd dogma, and yet was now persecuting those who followed his example.

But excommunication, even though its spiritual penalties may be lightly regarded by the priest, involves temporal consequences which subject the people to many inconveniences and disabilities. Old Catholics, as they call themselves, still claim to be members of the Church of Rome, and of course attach great importance to common religious ordinances, the deprivation or irregular administration of which becomes a source of unhappiness. Throughout Catholic Germany, and especially in Bavaria, resistance to Papal authority on the part of the priests, followed by the infliction of various penalties, necessarily causes much misery among the laity. Of this no prospect of cessation exists except in submission to the Pope on the one hand, or in the absolute rejection of his authority on the other. The leaders of the Old Catholics, however, still profess to recognize the supremacy of the Pope, and avow their devotion to him as the head of the Church and center of Catholic unity. They are not Protestants, and they denounce LUTHER just as they denounced him before the controversy arose. They openly differ from the so-called New Catholics only by rejecting personal infallibility, and in desiring the introduction of certain reforms. From the nature of the subject of controversy between the two parties it may be confidently inferred that ignorant Catholics have little or no knowledge of the grounds of difference, and that to simple-minded, devout Catholics, the grounds of difference seem insignificant, as is apparent from the ready acceptance which the absurd dogma has met with in most regions of the Catholic world. Indeed there can hardly be a doubt that in Germany both the classes of people referred to, if left to themselves, would be equally submissive with the Faithful of other lands. The sincere popular heart is not stirred or interested in the debate, so that if LUTHER were to revive he would perceive no trace of the stormy agitation into which the masses of his day were thrown by the glaring impositions, abominations, jugglieries and abuses against which he inveighed, and which enabled the multitude to see SATAN manifoldly embodied in the old Church. No doubt excommunication and other forms of persecution, if allowed to go on, will have their proper effect in reconciling the great mass of the Old Catholics to the Holy Father, while many of the educated classes, in view of the evident inconsistency of their position, will be prepared before long to abandon it. Those only will decline reconciliation with Rome who are ready to give up their present attitude toward the church for a position more advanced in the opposite direction. Their antagonism to ultramontanism in its latest developments is a result of German culture, reinforced by the deplorable political effects of Papal meddling with German Governments in the past. Though German Bishops, in the light of their learning and in entire sincerity, fought against infallibility in the Council, it is quite possible that the opposition of most of them, like the opposition of their brethren of other countries, would have ceased with the final passage of the decree, if they had not been encouraged to persistence by the active sympathy and decided action of German statesmen, especially those of Berlin. At present the controversy is political rather than religious, and its progress will be one chief source of interest in connection with the proceedings of the *Reichstag* during its pending sessions.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY IN JOURNALISM.

There is always an irresponsible class in every community. To that class the idea of moral duty cannot be explained. But the great thinking body of citizens, who have wives and sisters and children, will stay a moment and reflect when something to reflect on is suggested to them.

Perhaps no influence that they can introduce into their households has so powerful an effect for good or evil as the newspaper they like to see upon the breakfast table. Upon the character of the reading matter in that newspaper depends a great deal which the family behind them when they go to attend to business. It will be read by the family and neighbors in the leisure moments of the afternoon. If the tone of that newspaper be low and demoralizing he will find seed sown about his hearth and home that will bring up a crop of poisonous weeds enough to strangle every grain of domestic happiness he ever hoped to garner.

Newspapers are published and thoughtlessly allowed to get in general circulation which have the same quality possessed by the stink-weed sometimes found by gardeners in celery beds. This quality is not strong enough to kill; but it can sicken and injure for a time, and, taken in continual doses, will permanently affect the health. The gardener, when he finds this weed, gathers it in a heap and burns it. It is never tasted, unless by people who do not know enough to avoid it.

People would do well to learn to know enough to avoid these stink-weeds that we cannot keep from cropping up among the better growth of journalism.

There are journals everywhere that never forget the sense of courtesy to each other, nor the duty of decency they owe the public. We are sorry to say some others do forget both. They might forget both and yet show that it was mere perversity of brain. The New York *Sun* does this; and moral *lassezvol* love to bask beneath its rays. But these things here only shine like rotten mackerel, throwing out phosphorescent gleams and baleful odors, while one holds one's nose to look at them.

Unhappily in almost every large city two newspapers arrive at notoriety which come, by common consent, to be called "The Morning Sewer" and "The Evening Cesspool." To some extent they almost always neutralize each other by a reciprocal emptying of nastiness; but sometimes they amuse their bestial natures with attempts to spatter those who desire to keep wholesome.

They must be stopped from doing this. They might be stopped by law; and only a forbearance, which has its limits, prevents the invocation of that remedy which the Courts would have to give. But the stopping it by force of public opinion would be much better.

If every good citizen would let those carrion sheets sink under the weight of their own pollution, and avoid them, even as the neighborhood of the skunk is avoided, advantage would arise to the welfare of the whole community.

FREE TRADE SCHEME.

From the number of estimates that are being made by the free trade journals of the country of the national income for the current year, and the certainty that the aggregate amount will be so large as to admit of a very considerable reduction of taxation, it is evident that the so-called revenue reformers proposed to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to attempt the passage of a law making a sweeping reduction of custom duties. Indeed, a tariff bill is said to have been already prepared by a New England free trader, on information obtained from the Treasury Department, and that an effort will be made to push it through without debate under the operation of the previous question. The whole scheme is reported to be cut and dried, and ready to be sprung upon Congress at any moment after its organization. Forewarned is forearmed, and in view of these facts it behooves our representatives who are in favor of the protection of American industry, to exercise the most sleepless vigilance and sagacity in checkmating this contemplated attack on the material interests and investments of the country. There is no doubt that the growing increase and elasticity of our national revenues not only permit but call for considerable reductions of the burdens of taxation; but the question is, where shall these reductions be made? One thing is certain: the country is in no condition to abandon its policy of discriminating duties, and will not be for many years to come. The protection of our domestic interests, affecting as they do the welfare of millions of our people, is a matter for paramount consideration by every legislator who has at heart the prosperity of the country, and the upholding of our national credit by the prompt payment of our various obligations. Especially is it incumbent on our Pennsylvania representatives to be on their guard against the proposed blow at the mining and manufacturing interests and industries of this State. We do not proposed to enter into particulars now, but it is understood that the bill proposes to reduce the duties on pig iron and steel about one-half, while it places on the free list anthracite and bituminous coal, chemicals, paints, oils, colors, and a variety of other articles, the manufacture of which now constitutes four-fifths of the industries of the Commonwealth, all of which would be speedily prostrated should this preposterous and unpatriotic bill be enacted into a law. Of this there is little danger, if it receives full and fair discussion. The tariff debates of last winter uniformly resulted in the discomfiture of the free traders. The danger arises from the possibility that discussion may be choked off by the adroit use of parliamentary tactics, and hence the necessity of being on the alert to frustrate the conspiracy.

THE LONG LIFE SECRET.

Who, except a misanthrope, does not in his heart warm to see, and would not himself wish to live to a hale old age, "frosty but kindly," as SHAKSPEARE has it, or calm and bright

> "And lovely as a Lapland night,"

As another poet phrases it? The gardener in "As You Like It" attributes the greenness of his winter to the fact that in his youth

> "—he never did apply
> Hot and rebellious liquors to his blood;
> Nor with unblushing forehead woo the means
> Of weak and silly."

And this temperateness is still, we take it, pretty much the secret of the whole longevity mystery. A curious work on this subject, recently published in England, takes the ground that no person who desires to attain extreme old age should engage in public life; or, if a man marry before the age of thirty; or, being a woman, before twenty-five, while only two meals a day should be eaten—the first a luncheon at eleven to twelve, and the second a dinner at seven; not forgetting to indulge in a considerable amount of laziness between whiles. Mr. Chancellor LOWE, who takes his exercise by riding about on a bicycle, and Mr. GLADSTONE, who cuts down trees for the benefit of his health, are both declared to be wrong, while the picture of CHARLES FOX, lying under a haystack reading Greek, and looking up from his page to watch the birds devouring his cherries, is pronounced to be the very acme of everything that is delightful. Lord LYTTON, who is now seventy-four years of age, is cited as an illustration of the healthy robustness of mind and body which a septuagurian or octogenarian may possess, by cultivating a tranquil temper, and observing in his labors and enjoyments the rule of the golden mean. It is doubtful, however, whether the comparatively aimless and profitless life which this book recommends will win many disciples, either in England or elsewhere. "We live in deeds, not years;" and while the virtue of temperance cannot be overestimated, it is probable that even the frictions and attritions which wear men out before their time, are in the long run less disastrous to the race than would be this condition of semi-torpidity of nerve and brain. Alternations of rest and motion are better than either all rest or all motion. How to work prudently, rest moderately, enjoy discreetly, think wisely, and live observant of the equipoise which nature throughout her realms maintains, is the question.

THE question, what kind of men shall be elected as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, begins to be discussed. It certainly is a timely theme—a question about which it is difficult to conceive how there can be any serious disagreement. The Convention should be non-partisan in its composition and composed of the best available ability. On this all will agree, but the difficulty lies in practically applying the rule, inducing proper men to give the matter their attention and in creating due vigilance, to the end that the general desire may be realized. The only danger is, that this vigilance will not be exercised. And there is something to be said about the time of holding the Convention. Will next summer, in the heat of a Presidential canvass, be a favorable time for recasting the organic law of the State? Will the public mind, the influences surrounding delegates and in play generally, be favorable to a dispassionate consideration of the many great questions which will demand attention? Will it be more wise to go on with the business then than postpone it till after the Presidential election? The question appears to have its interest.

THE suggestion by a Western paper favorable to CHARLES O'CONOR as the next Democratic candidate for President, has been taken up by the *Freeman's Journal*, which is in some sort a Roman Catholic organ in New York. That paper thinks that, "to have such a man President of the United States would be asking for the country a grace it does not deserve." The article is nevertheless understood to be a "feeler," put forth with the view to bringing out Mr. O'CONOR more formally. The special interest manifested by the *Journal* is attributed to the fact that Mr. O'CONOR is himself a Roman Catholic.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It used to be considered a very easy thing to demonstrate the folly as well as the wickedness of strikes. Indeed, the wickedness of such movements was commonly presumed to be so manifest to the feeblest understanding as not to require argument to make it evident. Still, if "hardened sinners with horny hands" owned to no stings of conscience for participation in the offense, or were determined to defy the "moral pain" for the sake of the material advantages which they hoped to derive from it, an appeal to reason, founded on the recognized relations betwixt capital and labor, was believed to be so conclusive as to the folly of the method as to amount to demonstration. To the reasoner himself the demonstration seemed so cogent and convincing that its failure to overwhelm the striker by its truth and to send him penitent to his work again, could be referred only to the perversity of human nature. But in spite of logic and facts the strike became a fashion, or rather a common resource of the laboring classes. It was, in fact, the initiation of the struggle between employers and employed, with which all are so familiar at the present day. Though not so understood at first by those who reasoned against strikes, the real object of such arguments was simply to prove that no change in the old established relations between hirelings and those who hired them, was either expedient or in any way desirable. The existing state of things was held to be so excellent that departure from it would necessarily be deterioration. Why should there be any change? Laborers were able to live on the product of their toil, as much as they had any reason or right to expect, and whatever advantages employers might enjoy were fairly due to those who applied not only their money but their superior intelligence in a way so advantageous to the country at large as well as to the workmen. The labor market was overstocked, and if the men were dissatisfied with their wages, there were multitudes half-starving in idleness who would be glad to take their places. This was the gist of the general argument used by foreign manufacturers against strikes, and in individual instances the reasoning received its tone from irritation at the presumption of moneyless men who dared to remonstrate against existing usages. The capitalists denounced unions among their men in the interest of the laborer as an illegitimate and unfair mode of striving for their object, forgetting or ignoring the fact that all capitalists were members of a great union or combination which had existed for ages and by which their rights and privileges were upheld. It was not at all strange that they desired no change.

It is, however, certain that a change was as much needed in the interest of the employer as of the employed, though for different reasons. The hard, unsympathetic, purely selfish attitude of foreign and especially of English manufacturers towards their laborers as it existed thirty or forty years ago, was good for neither of the parties concerned, while it was especially evil to the man of money who thought that everything was as it ought to be. Fortunately for both parties, for the Gradgrinds not less than for their hands, the democratic spirit had been so thoroughly aroused that the latter refused to heed the arguments of the former, and to believe in either the folly or the wickedness of strikes. No doubt they have wrought terrible evil, and in connection with trades-unions have produced an amount of suffering which cannot be thought of without horror. And not less appalling is the aggregate of human brutality which they have exhibited. But it was intolerable suffering which most contributed to stimulate the contest of which strikes and trades-unions have been features, and brutality of action was the necessary product of the antecedent and actual condition of the laborers. Had all remained serene externally, had neither trades-unions nor strikes ever come into being, the misery and brutality of the English laboring classes would by this time not be less dreadful to contemplate because they were less demonstrative.

Though we cannot be sure that by patient uncomplaining endurance English workmen would not before now have gained all the advantages which they have gained in other ways, we may not assume anything so unlikely. The truth is that by organization and united action they have attained to a position of universally conceded social and economical importance. They are no longer the "dumb driven cattle" they were formerly. If they are not politically important it is because they are neither politically united nor politically in earnest. But in the discussion of all questions relating to their specific interests they have secured the ear and to a certain extent the sympathy of the nation, and have the nation for arbiter between them and the class of employers. The result of the Newcastle strike may be fairly regarded as a triumph by which the struggle of many years has been ended in their favor.

Apparently encouraged by the success of their brethren in England, the workingmen of Germany would seem to be almost everywhere following their example. A correspondent of the New York *Staats Zeitung* describes strikes as "raging like an infectious disease through the industrial cities." Berlin, Mainz, Chemnitz, Nuremberg Cologne, are only a few of the places affected, and it is expected to pervade the whole land. In that old country of deeply seated aristocracy and feudalism, the movement of the workmen seems more influenced than in England by social and class feeling. So far as the International Society is concerned, the movement is decidedly socialistic. That some anxiety concerning the agitation is felt by the Government is apparent from the announcement of its purpose to suppress the International by force. But the strikes referred to are not exclusively or even extensively of socialist origin. They indicate a general state of discontent on the part of skilled laborers with their material condition, with the length of a day's labor and the smallness of their pay, among other things. Whoever knows anything about the condition of the mechanical class in Germany may easily believe that all their complaints are not unreasonable, in fact that there may be good reason for the agitation of which we hear. This also seems to be the feeling among many German capitalists, and in the letter to which we have already referred, there is mention of the earnest efforts making by the employing class to introduce reforms. Thus in Leipsic a society of employers propose to organize a system of arbitration on the model of Mr. MUNDELLA's English plan, and in some other places the method is already established. In several cities earnest attention is given to the subject of suitable dwellings for laborers. In a word there are plentiful indications that German capitalists, like the English, are being aroused by the discontent of their employees to do their duty by them, and to adopt such measures for their welfare as may leave no grounds for complaint on their part. This counter movement is likely to extend more and more, commanding the support of the selfish as well as the benevolent. It is manifestly dictated by sound wisdom not less than by philanthropy, as being the only way in which the great social question of the age may be peacefully solved. In this direction great results might be expected from the application of the money wasted in a single gigantic strike. Neither in Germany nor in England are the workmen likely to be rendered permanently satisfied by the mere concession of their demands. Ignorant and sordid in their tastes, they will use their greater leisure and better wages in sensual indulgences. But if encouraged by the sympathy and guided by the intelligence of a more cultivated class, whom friendly experience shall have taught them to respect, they may be expected to meet half way judicious efforts put forth for their improvement. To prevent misapprehension it may be well to say that the labor question in Republican United States is a very different affair from the same subject in ancient, aristocratic England and Germany.

"THE NEGRO BOY OSCAR DUNN."

The slave owners who, in 1841, published an advertisement, in the New Orleans *Picayune*, offering five dollars reward for the capture of the fugitive "negro boy, OSCAR DUNN," would probably, had he afterward come to his death while in their possession, have given him decent burial, notwithstanding his previous violation of the law in endeavoring to secure the boon of freedom by running away. Of the exercise of such human courtesy toward a "nigger," even if he be a dead one, the principal organ of Democracy in this country has no conception, however. Not only would that journal have out-done LEGREE in brutality toward the black men while living, but it would have sent its rancorous malignity down into their very graves. For it seems that it hath a blood-hound in its heart, which at sight of a "nigger," dead or living, breaks out into baying and tugs to get at his throat. The Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana died on Wednesday, and on Thursday the New York *World* bounded over his corpse. It was nothing to that journal that Governor DUNN, by his own unaided exertions, had purchased his own liberty, acquired a comparatively liberal education, earned a competence, and by his rectitude of conduct and character won the respect and confidence of the people among whom he dwelt. He was a "darkey," and what was still worse, a Republican, who had sympathized with and fought for the Union cause, and lent all his efforts to the elevation of his own race, and to the removal of those obstructions which hindered them from having an equal chance in the race of life. Therefore, now that he is dead and cannot make reply, this brave and chivalrous journal stands above his grave and makes Mephistophelian mock. To be a "sable dignitary" may be a crime, and to insult through their dead brother three or four millions of a patient and plodding race may be a worthy and creditable performance; but in view of it, and of the infernal spirit of hatred and oppression which it evinces, it is likely that the people of the country will think twice before adopting that journal's counsel relative to the conduct and administration of our affairs, either at home or abroad. How true of the party of which it claims to be the chief prophet are LOWELL's pregnant lines:

> "For their professions I don't care a button,
> Long's you don't cure them of their taste for mutton."

THE people of the country generally will be gratified to learn that the Government has put its foot down pretty emphatically in the matter of Spanish outrages on American property. Dispatches from St. Thomas, it will be recollected, recently stated that a Spanish war vessel was blockading the steamship Florida at that port, and preventing her, by threats of capture, from putting to sea. The owner, General DARE, of New York, the other day forwarded peremptory orders to the captain to sail at all hazards, and to resist any attempted degradation of the United States flag to the best of the crew's ability; at the same time addressing a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, informing him of the step he had taken, and appealing to him to telegraph orders to our navy in those waters to protect the vessel should she be assailed. The Secretary, in reply, states that under the general instructions of the navy no outrage upon the American flag will be permitted in the presence of United States vessels, and that he has in addition communicated the dispatch of General DARE to the State Department, with the request that the attention of the Spanish Minister may be at once drawn to the matter. This will probably have the effect of moderating the insolence and audacity of the Spanish Dons. The forbearance of the United States, sufficiently proper, perhaps, under the circumstances, has evidently been misconstrued into a sign of weakness or timidity, emboldening the haughty Castilians accordingly. Now that they are given to understand that the presence of the United States flag is meant to protect the property over which it floats, and that any attempted violence will be promptly answered by the logic of shotted guns, there will probably be an end of the irritating annoyances to which we have been subjected for some time past.

THE report which comes to us from England, that the British Government is prepared to entertain proposals from Spain for the restitution to that country of the rock of Gibraltar, if it can be done honorably, especially when the complicated and critical condition of European affairs is taken into consideration; unless, indeed, England proposes to withdraw from European politics altogether, and even then it would be very unlikely, in the face of the importance of her Mediterranean and Oriental commerce, Gibraltar and Malta would seem to be the very last places for England to surrender. The military value of these fastnesses may have been lessened by the improvements which have been effected in naval armaments, but they are still of great importance in every point of view. The long period, 167 years, during which England has held possession of this wonderful fortress, and the proud military and naval recollections which cluster around its history during that time, would probably cause its surrender to be regarded by the English people as a national humiliation. Moreover, the relations of peace Britain with Spain, while pacific and friendly enough, are not of the most cordial character; the cruelty which has marked the Spanish prosecution of the Cuban war having to some extent estranged the sympathy of England from Spain. It is not at all unlikely that the latter country may again have approached Great Britain with propositions for the recovery of the coveted stronghold, but it is not probable that they will be more successful than have been her previous efforts in the same direction.

THE war against commercial "drummers" has again broken out: this time in the West. A city ordinance of St. Joseph, Missouri, requires commercial agents to obtain a license before they can sell goods by sample. It is true the demand is a small one—five dollars—and there is no complaint as to the amount, but the "commercials" objected on the ground of the illegality of the demand. It seems that for months past the city authorities had made no efforts to enforce this ordinance, in no case making an arrest; but during the past week an unusual number of drummers congregated there, and they determined to take the matter in hand, and by an organised movement hoped to bring it to some definite settlement. To this end it was resolved to refuse to pay licenses, and to defend any legal proceedings which might be instituted by the city government. A "test case" was then made, one of their number entering a complaint against another. When it came before the Court, however, it was postponed on account of the absence of the City Attorney, the Judge advising the defendant to go on selling as long as he had a mind to; and to refuse to pay license until the matter was finally determined. In Tennessee the drummers have achieved a decided victory. That State some time ago imposed a tax on all agents who sold goods by sample, but the vigorous opposition waged against the procedure by reason of its alleged unconstitutionality, as interfering with commerce between the States, has induced the Legislature to repeal the law and save further trouble.

THE question of the reconstruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia in its original territorial integrity, is being discussed with considerable earnestness by the journals of Virginia proper. The dismemberment of the western counties of that State, and their erection into the new State of West Virginia, with a local Government of its own, was a war measure, the justification of which was based on grounds of political and military necessity; but now that the quarrel which separated them has passed away, the divided fragments again begin to exhibit a strong attraction toward each other, and to hunger, like the parted lovers in Coleridge's "Christabel," for the boon of each other's companionship:

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ABOUT LAGER BEER.

The Rule of King Gambrinus in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday prints a couple of columns of carefully prepared description and statistics respecting the lager beer trade of that city, from which we learn that during the year ending October 31st, there was drank in Cincinnati the enormous quantity of 8,374,324 gallons, being at the rate of over thirty-seven gallons for every man, woman and child in the city, at an aggregate retail cost of $6,699,500. There are thirty-one lager beer brewers in that city, and those consumed during the period mentioned 1,215,637 bushels of barley, or within 286,380 bushels of the entire barley crop of Ohio, the cost of which—at eighty-five cents per bushel, amounted to $1,032,282 95; which at ten cents a piece would have purchased between ten and eleven millions of loaves of bread. This is simply the wholesale value of the barley consumed, and does not by any means represent the brewer's actual outlay of money on beer. The total expenditures of the city government of Cincinnati during the year ending February 28, 1871, were $2,036,270 51—less than one-half of the sum expended for beer within the corporate limits. The debt of the city is about $5,000,000; so that if Cincinnati beer-bibbers would be persuaded to discard this one article of drink for a year, and donate the amount to the city, they could extinguish the debt and apply nearly a million dollars toward defraying current expenses.

If every man, woman and child in the United States should drink a glass of lager together over the visit of the Grand Duke, it would still not exhaust Cincinnati's crop of that beverage. Were the drinkers to stand in a row, it would demand for their accommodation a line between fifty and sixty thousand miles in length, or over twice the circumference of the globe; while at the rate of one waiter to ten drinkers, it would take upwards of thirteen millions of bar tenders. The Government tax paid during the year by these thirty-one brewers amounted to $374,813 38. An analysis of the alcoholic strength of lager beer, furnished to the *Gazette* by three of the leading brewers, shows six per cent., or about one-eighth the strength of proof spirits. The exhaustive matter was also quite rich in the bitter principle of hops, and it is to the credit of the manufacturers that no evidences were found of *cocculus indicus*, or any other pernicious drug of similar character. Whether, however, the constant use of lager beer does not ultimately beget a desire for beverages containing a greater amount of alcohol, is perhaps not quite certain.

Chicago.

It will be a very long time before the people of this country forget the terrible dispensation of fire which leveled the magnificence of Chicago in the dust, or the noble sympathy which the mighty calamity evoked, and hence the printed story of its destruction will continue to possess an interest long after other books of the day have had their temporarity and vanished into unremembrance. One of the most graphic sketches of this disastrous conflagration that has yet been published is the illustrated story of "Chicago Before and After the Fire," which comes to us from the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 146 Wood street—a brochure of some 65 pages of compact and well written description, containing a triple page panoramic view of the burnt district, besides over a hundred engravings of different phases of the fire or scenes and events connected with the disaster, all of them more or less vivid and startling, and having, in addition, likenesses and brief biographical sketches of a number of eminent citizens of the historic city. The rise and progress of the town are given succinctly and clearly from the time of the erection of Fort Dearborn, in 1804, to the hour that laid it in ashes, while the illustrations serve to bring home to the mind the extent and character of the catastrophe in a very effective manner. It will probably meet with a considerable sale.

Printing for the Blind.

A meeting of the American Association of Instructors for the Blind was held in Boston a few days ago, for the purpose of taking into consideration the offer of Mr. S. P. Ruggles, a wealthy gentleman of that city, to erect up an improved printing establishment, supplied with all the necessary printing presses, all the type of various kinds, for books, maps, and all other work, together with all the conveniences for electrotyping and stereotyping; and also, the necessary appliances for the manufacture of school apparatus and all things needed for the successful operation of the entire mechanical department of such an establishment at his own expense; his purpose being to give the benefit of the many numerous improvements which he has perfected within the past eight or ten years, and which, it is claimed, are considerably in advance of the present modes of instructing the blind. A committee, consisting of a number of Superintendents of State Institutions for the Blind, voted, in behalf of these institutions, to accept his generous offer. Mr. Ruggles will enter on the work at once, under the Supervision of the Committee.

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The Wealth of Philadelphia.

In estimating the wealth of Philadelphia the *North American* says "the assessment of personal property and money at interest is the merest moonshine. The national census gets at the true figures in these matters, because they are not used for taxation." It is estimated that the money invested in real estate mortgages in Philadelphia reaches $100,000,000, which finds no place in the tax returns. Again, the working capital of the National Banks of Philadelphia is $25,000,000, exempt from taxation. Their loans at interest reach $58,000,000. The other banking capital, public and private, is equal to about $20,000,000, making a total of about $45,000,000, most of which is not in the returns of taxes. An approximate estimate of the actual wealth of Philadelphia is given, which places it at $1,249,357,088, which the *North American* claims is much nearer the mark, and may be accepted as something better than the returns recently put forth by the Board of Revision. The items making up the aggregate given, are:

Taxable real estate	$502,415,863
Exempt real estate	50,591,223
Mortgages	100,000,000
Household furniture	60,000,000
Manufacturers' capital	200,000,000
Merchandise in store	150,000,000
National bank loans	58,000,000
Other banking capital	20,000,000
Local insurance capital	18,000,000
Railway capital	90,000,000

WHILE the enlightened Governor of the State of Kentucky declares that he will never contribute a dollar, nor consent to the appropriation of a dollar, for the education of the blacks in his State (who are themselves taxed for the support of the schools from which they are excluded), the passage of the emancipation act in Brazil has had the effect of stimulating the late owners of slaves to organize schools for their instruction in nearly all the cities and towns of the empire. There are already in course of the night schools already established, one of which is under the superintendence of a professor of the Imperial College. When the Emperor visits the United States our Bourbon friends should take him to task for his radical heresies.

THE coast surveys of the United States are still kept continually at work by the never ceasing deposits of mud at the outlets of the Mississippi. The bar is said to advance seaward at the rate of nearly 350 feet every year, and this movement and the growth of mud lumps heighten the difficulty of keeping the channels open. With all concerned in the navigation of the river, a strong desire now prevails that the mouths should advance so far in the deep water of the Gulf as to put a stop to the formation of bars. The mouth known as the Southwest Pass appears to be the most advanced toward the desired condition, and if the other outlets should be closed the mouth of the Mississippi would become within the present generation similar to that of the Amazon or Orinoco.

THE New York *Times* is showing up the Metropolitan Gas Company, and says that let a man close his house and burn no gas at all, or burn it right on, the gas bill will exhibit, all the same, a certain stereotomed average, slightly increased or decreased, according to the season, and any remonstrances on his part will be met in pretty much the same way as the gentleman in the song, who was assured that the doctor was a much better judge of his being dead than he was himself." The *Times* is verdant if it thinks it can make a point in this way. What is universally complained of is not the principle, but the solutely right. This sort of thing inheres with the gas itself, and has ceased to be a matter for wonder.

FINE feathers do not, in the estimation of sensible people, necessarily make fine birds. In a lecture on vulgarity, delivered in Boston by James Parton, a few days ago, he claimed that the very cream of vulgarity was found among the rich Tammanyites of New York. He said he had lately attended a ball at the Academy of Music, one of the most fashionable features of which were "bad grammar and fine diamonds, white kids and dirty paws." And, we suppose, the whole assemblage was arrayed in costumes the groundwork of whose material was in a greater or less degree based on Tweed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the coldness of the climate of Iceland, a very heated condition of affairs exists among its inhabitants, who are reported to be in a state of the most int